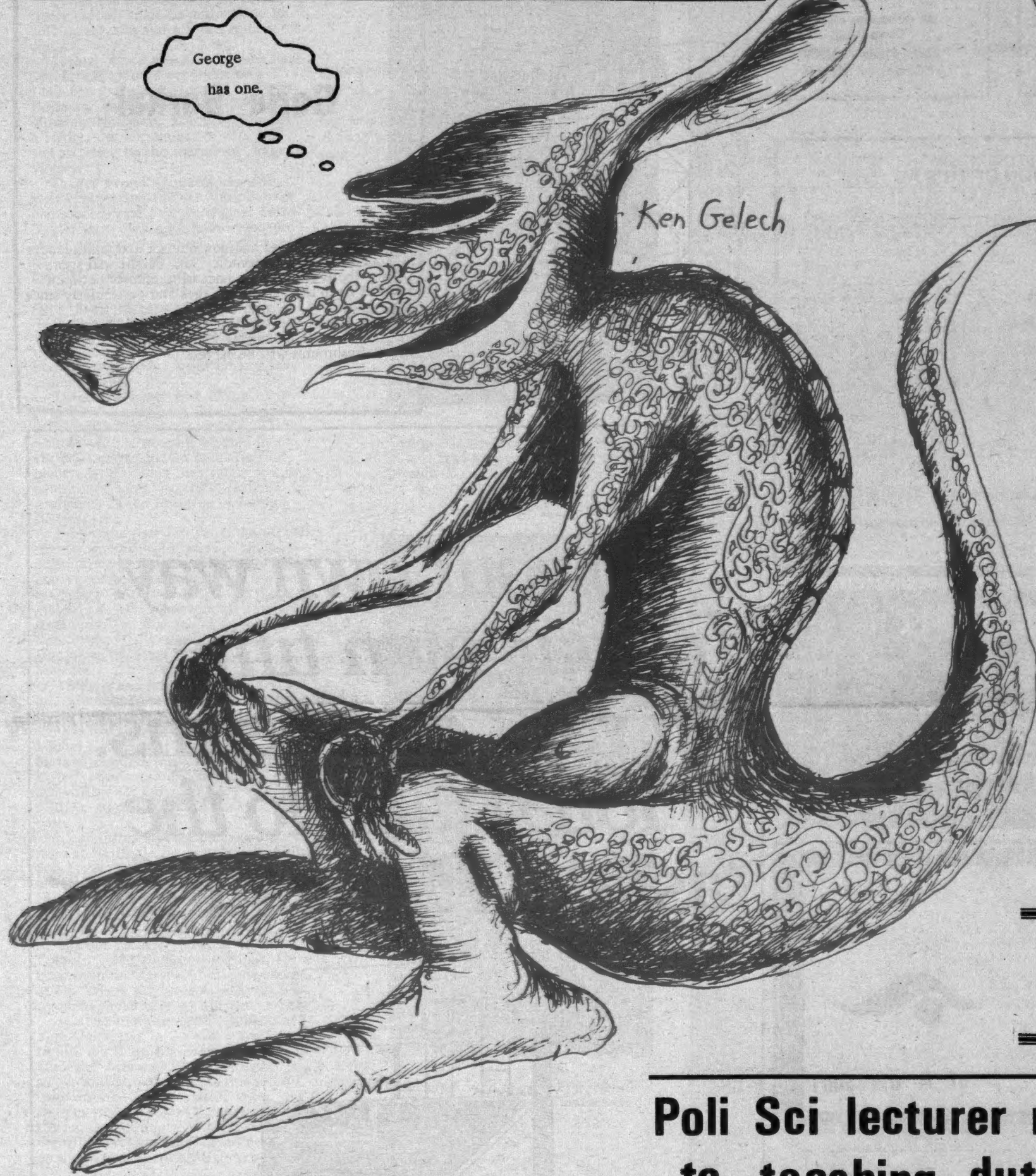


POUNDMAKER

Vol. 1, No. 23 University of Alberta March 14, 1973



Grant Notley will speak
in TL 12 at 8:00 PM
tonight.

New pollution legislation could protect informers

In a bid to upgrade the Legislation to protect the Environment, an amendment to the Clean Air & Clean Water Acts was given its first reading last Wednesday in the Alberta Legislature.

The intention of the legislation was to create a more effective Pollution Control Division--one where people could become more involved in the protection of their environment.

S. T. O. P. (Save Tomorrow - Oppose Pollution), the organization which drafted the amendment, feels that at present, only isolated, accidental incidents of pollution are reported because of the individual's fear of re-

percussions for him/herself.

"The legislation is designed to keep anonymous the name of anyone who reports to the Government an infraction of the law. In other words, any person who has knowledge that a law is being broken can report it to the appropriate authority and know that his name will not be released."

The amendment, introduced by Grant Notley -- N. D. P. member for Spirit River - Fairview, now is in a two week period, waiting until second reading.

In the meantime, the best thing you could do would be to write your M. L. A. in support of this legislation.

Poli Sci lecturer returns to teaching duty

Prof. Conrad Morrow agreed to return and teach the rest of this year's course following an announcement by Chairman Meekison of the Political Science Department last Thursday stating that a student's own self-assessed mark would be accepted by the department.

This all started when Conrad Morrow decided that the "rubber stamping" of marks that he was asked to do was a "sham". He had wanted the students to be self assessed because of the nature of the courses, yet the University wanted "some type of examination". Conrad was then relieved of his teaching duties and the department attempted to replace him.

The Political Science classes 390 and 695 submitted petitions demanding professor Morrow's reinstatement and last Thursday Chairman Meekison announced that any student who wanted to continue the course with Conrad could do so and would be given credit for the course. He also stated that there

would be another class created for students wishing only partial self assessment.

Chairman Meekison said "I hope this will satisfy everyone."

Conrad Morrow said "I couldn't have asked for a better solution."

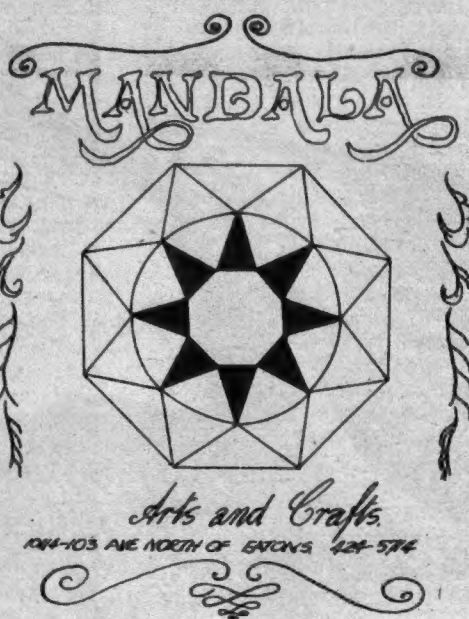
This is all fine and dandy but what do the graduate and law school admissions have to say? Well it seems the Law Faculty will not really consider a mark that has been self assessed. The head of admissions was questioned as to the criteria the school was looking for, if not personal responsibility.

"We look at a person's ability in and knowledge of the material taken in a course. The self assessed mark does not give us that information. Naturally one must look at a student's total record, but when calculating an average a mark such as that could not really be used. We have many more applications than we can take so we choose the best--the cream of the applicants."

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Edmonton Union
of Jewish Students

will present

Goria Barkai

youth leader in Israel and now advisor and youth leader to Young Judea in Edmonton. Mr. Barkai will speak on why there has been an unceasing enmity between Jew and Arab throughout the ages and particularly since the founding of the state of Israel, May 14, 1948. Mr. Barkai will speak in the Council Chambers, 2nd floor of SUB on Sunday March 19th at 8:30pm. Refreshments will be served.

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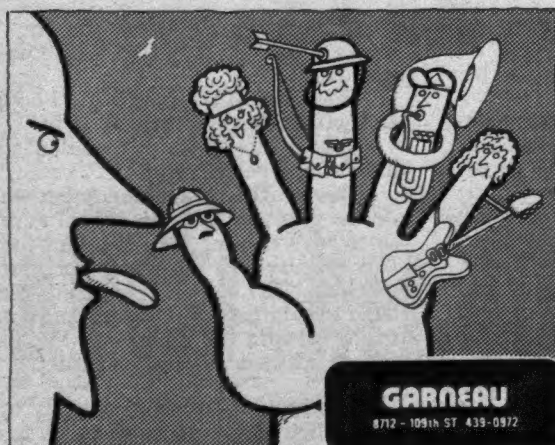
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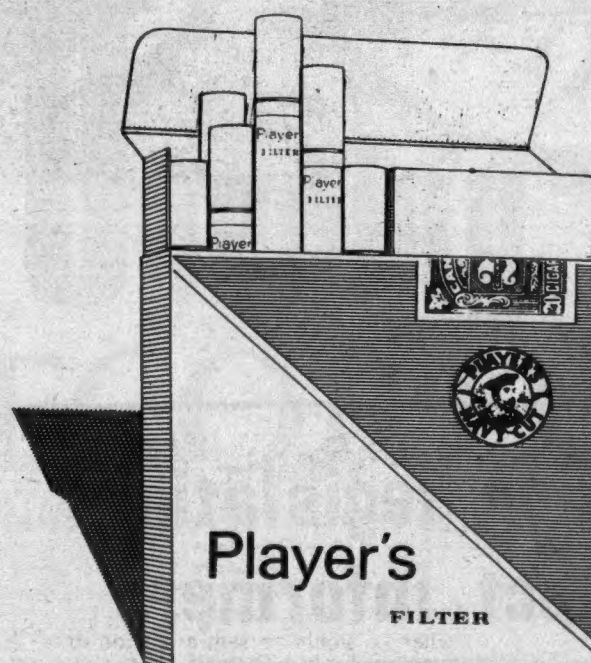
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Conservatives win at McGill

MONTREAL (CUPI) -- A slate of conservative students swept to victory Feb. 28 in executive elections for the McGill University Student Society.

At the same time, a group of relatively radical students maintained its hold on the arts and science student council.

Second year commerce student Paul Drager was elected president by a 1447-515 margin over runner-up Will Hoffman, current University Affairs director. Hoffman, who is considered a leftist, did not expect to win, but was surprised by the margin of Drager's victory.

Drager's running mates, second-year engineering student Mark Bernier and second-year science student Earle Taylor were elected internal vice-president and external vice-president respectively. Bernier defeated incumbent David Weiner.

In all cases the winners swept the polls in the engineering and management faculties. Although the turnout was unusually high for a McGill election (about 2,500 out of 14,900), arts students produced a lower turnout than professionals.

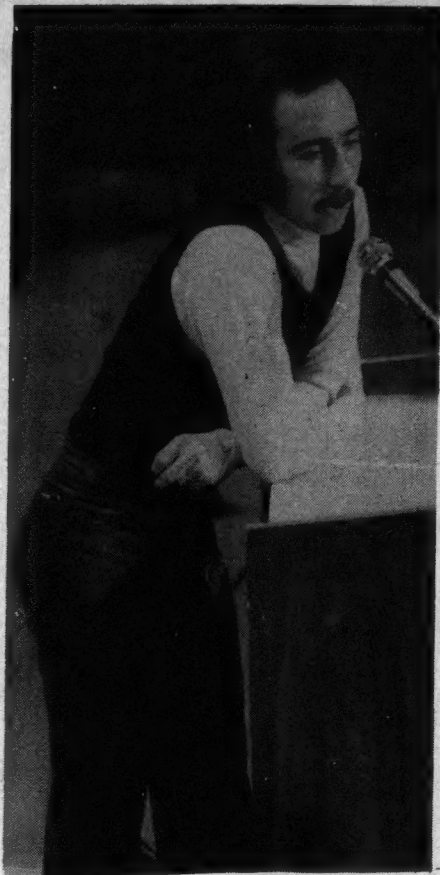
Drager, Bernier, and Taylor campaigned on a platform advocating the decentralization of the society. They would have the council elected by the various faculty student councils. But observers think they may retain a strong centralized society to fight for some goals such as the lowering of foreign students fees.

During the past few years the McGill student council has displayed little political commitment, outside of operating services and administering the mammoth union building. The three major executive members all automatically receive free rooms on the top floor of the building. The elevator leading to the floor requires a key to activate.

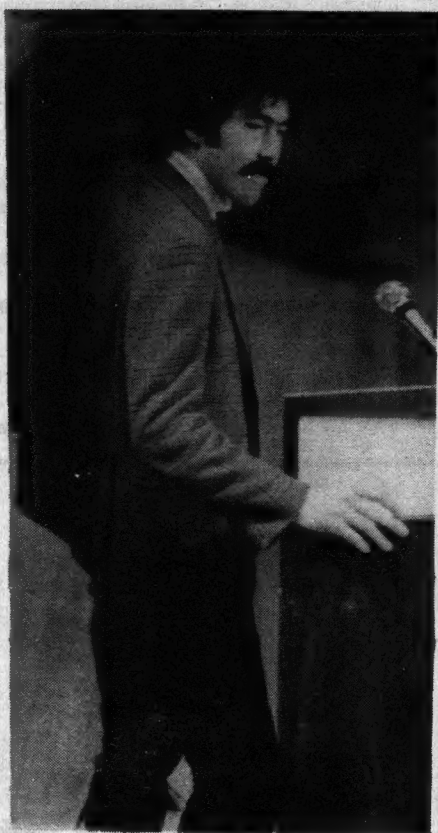
The arts and science student council, which has been a centre of relatively progressive activity, will likely remain that way with the election of Michel Celemenski as president. A slate of students interested in greater student power in university government and calling for university day care facilities, won other ASUS executive posts.

Meanwhile, student council elections at Halifax's St. Mary's University Feb. 15 were declared void because officials failed to conduct a preferential ballot. Other irregularities were also discovered. New elections are scheduled for later in March. Roy Neill was re-elected council president at the University of New Brunswick for a second term and Jerry O'Neil was chosen at Sir Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

In other election news, students at York University in Toronto have voted to join the fledgling National Union of Students. Although NUS is struggling to get started, all referendums so far have resulted in affirmative votes. No campus student population has rejected the idea of joining a national union, although some have established ceilings on the fees they are willing to pay.



George Mantor, whom many intelligent people feel was a poor choice for SU president.



Norm Conrad, who received Poundmakers infamous "kiss of death" before the election.

politicians plague Mount Royal

CALGARY (CUP) -- The student council at Mount Royal Community College has virtually dissolved, following the resignations of four executive members and the suspension of elections.

The resignations were announced at a general council meeting Feb. 8 called to give acting student president Norman Maloney permission to hold his position until the regular April election. Maloney, formerly internal vice-president, became acting president in early January when parolee Kit Rainsforth was forced to resign from the top spot to return to jail.

The association was acting unconstitutionally because a president by-election should have been held within 28 days of Rainsforth's resignation but the election would have been held in the

middle of semester break.

Following the four resignations, former president John Leroux proposed another general meeting for Feb. 15 when he would present a motion to renovate Mount Royal's system of student government. Students at the second general meeting defeated Leroux's proposal 24-11.

Nominations for a March 1st election opened on Feb. 14. But, when nominations closed on Feb. 20, only three nominations for two of the five vacant positions had been submitted.

Chief returning officer Gary Dohla then suspended the election. In a handout distributed throughout the college, Dohla said "to be fair and honest to all students eligible for office and those eligible to vote I deemed it necessary to make this suspension."

A lot of the nasty things that people will be saying about university students after last Friday's election will probably be unfair. After all, only about five per cent of the eligible student voters thought that a reactionary American citizen was a good first choice for President, twenty per cent thought that someone else would be better, and 75 per cent thought about something else completely. There's a good lesson in representative democracy for you.

These statistics notwithstanding, consider what damage the election of the Mantor slate (excluding the one whose name was also Kuhnke) does to the myth of University student as concerned intellectual.

It indicates that whereas there might be people in our society who are concerned about the increasing Americanization of our universities, that students are just not among them. They choose as their Union President a native of St. Paul, Minnesota who got away with sitting on the edge of the stage, Merv Griffith style during the Student Election Rally to "talk over some of their problems with them. And, nobody in that crowd even thought to ask George why he left good old U. S. A. to come way up to Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA to study - and become a student leader.

There may be people who think that the University should be taking a more direct, radical part in solving some of our pressing social problems - but students are evidently not amongst them. They've elected as their President a person who is committed to "not taking any direct action", who promised only to give University students their bloody \$38.00 worth of services.

There may even be some at this University who are aware that most workers are facing a growing problem just feeding and clothing their families -- but that evidently doesn't worry those students who voted for Mantor. According to him, the CUPE workers in SUB are just asking for too much, while the Manager's \$20,000 salary is just fine. Pinkerton couldn't have said it better himself: "Inordinate wage demands"; that phrase just rolls off the tongue, doesn't it?

Other than providing a distorted indication of where University students are at today, the elections really aren't important at all. They would be, if the Students' Union were indeed a union that spoke and acted with the strength of the united students of the campus. It might, in that case, be able to protect students from the arbitrary authoritarian actions of the Administration or Faculty, for instance. It might, with some effect, take stands on such matters as university expansion, student grants and loans, HUB and Residence rentals, cafeteria conditions and prices, and other such important issues with the same strength that has enabled unions in other parts of society to take and win positions. But can you envision that clown Mantor leading such a union?

As long as the Students' Union is not a union, it's just a sad joke, a debating society (not too skilled at that) with a million dollar budget, the money that it coerces from the students on this campus with the help of the Administration.

Mainly, however, it's a committee that runs the SU Building most of which runs itself (the barber shop, bank, bookstore, cafeteria, etc.) and for the rest of which it hires managers to the tune many thousands of dollars.

It's a group that entertains itself by holding meetings of Council, committees, and sub-committees, parties, and retreats. It likes to advertise itself a great deal -- more than one Gateway editor found that out. It supports lesser images of itself, faculty groups that are even farther removed from anything important to students, or anyone else.

It will throw a hell of a lot of money around advertising elections and referenda. Once in a while, Students' Council will spend some money on a forum, or some other form of entertainment, but these aren't usually very much at all.

In the junior and senior high schools in which I taught, the kiddies were allowed to have students' councils that did things like plan dances, book entertainment, hold election rallies and meetings, and talk it up a lot.

From my perspective as a teacher, it didn't appear that too many students attached too much importance to their union -- in fact, elections were normally times for a lot of hooting and hollering. No student politician would even dream of making any serious promises, lest he be laughed right out of the school.

Students at that level seemed to know that Students' Union elections would have no effect at all on the important relations that governed their lives while they were at school -- that elections would do nothing about the average student's relationship to the principal, the teacher or the parent. They knew that their council would be powerless to do anything about a harsh or unjust disciplinary action, that discipline was the province of the principal and teachers. They knew that student reps would not be consulted about course scheduling, or examinations, or counselling.

I cannot see where our Council is in any different a position -- barring their large budget. Only, judging from the hoopla that surrounded the election of our new American President last week, a lot of students still think it's important.

Editorial

Oh, hurrah for the Red, White, and Blue!
Another vote of confidence for the American Dream.

It's not just the election of an American Students' Union President (or an American Gateway Editor, for that matter), but the further acceptance and maintenance of a Way of Life, a Kind of Thought. It is the acceptance of the assembly line "it's the packaging that sells" world. It does not matter what is inside. Dress it up, sprinkle it with the "in" phrases, make it shine, and you have got a product that will sell everytime!

George W. Mantor,

An empty package everytime.

Watch the art gallery lose out to PUB in SUB.

Watch tuition fees rise.

Watch all the other rip-offs. Watch them slide by in their slinky red dresses... just WATCH. Don't think about them. Don't even try to stop them or you might bring the conveyor belt to a halt. Like, when you start talking about, hell, when there is student participation, student control, things like food and record and book co-ops, real services that benefit the students, things you don't make a profit \$3 at because you don't need to line your pockets while someone else empties his, when you really care about what happens to you and you do something about it, hell, then you might bring the FACTORY to a standstill. And you don't want to do that.

But remember, if you don't, someone else will.

Industry assures us of their halo

From Life Underwriters Association of Canada

The Editor of POUNDMAKER:

The article on life insurance by Rick Grant in your Jan. 17 issue is an abortion of the truth. It certainly does not apply to Canada.

In fairness to the students who read your paper let's tell it like it is. In the life insurance business there are great opportunities for university graduates in the career of selling life insurance and many are proving it. If Rick Grant or anyone else wants to talk to any of these graduates about their present life insurance careers, we can give them a long list.

Here are the facts. In Canada in 1965, 5 percent of the new life insurance agents were university graduates. This proportion has increased steadily each year to 22 percent in 1971. These statistics come from the Life Insurance Agency Management Association (LIAMA), a highly respected research organization which serves the life insurance industry in Canada and the United States.

If, in addition to the above figures, you include new agents who have some university experience, the total figures are 18 percent for 1965 increasing to 37 percent for 1971. Clearly the interest of university students in a life insurance sales career has increased dramatically in recent years.

Rick Grant suggests the odds against survival as a life insurance agent are 100 to 1. His credibility gap is monumental. What are the real odds?

The LIAMA statistics for Canada show that 11 percent of new agents survive with the same company for five years. In addition, 25 percent of the terminators stay in the life insurance business but move to other companies. Thus about one-third of all new agents succeed through the first five years. After five years LIAMA figures show a continuing success ratio of over 90 percent.

Next question. How does this compare with sales personnel in other industries? Quite favourably. Remember, however, that a sales career is a discipline that focuses the spotlight on failure or success rather quickly and decisively.

Assume you have a group of individuals who have the normal aptitudes required for selling life insurance. The great divider that separates the successes from the failures is the willingness to do an honest and intelligent day's work.

The above LIAMA figures show that two-thirds of all new entrants to life insurance selling don't really have the necessary desire or self discipline to do the job.

We are convinced that the agent success ratio for university graduates is much higher. Unfortunately, LIAMA does not yet have success data for university graduates. We therefore give you the experience of several life insurance companies in Canada.

The Edmonton branch of the New York Life built a highly successful marketing organization from U of A grads during a twelve year period from 1956 to 1967. During that period 17 grads were recruited as life agents. At the time of recruitment their average age was 22. Today 12 (70 percent) of these grads are still in the life insurance business. The oldest is age 37 and the youngest is age 27. Here's the 1973 box score for these 17 grads:

- 8 - Still with New York Life - 1 head office sales executive, 2 branch managers, and 5 highly successful agents. Their earnings categories are as follows:
 - 2 - \$50,000 plus
 - 4 - \$25,000 - \$50,000
 - 2 - \$15,000 - \$25,000
- 4 - Now with other life insurance companies - 1 branch manager, and 3 successful agents.

- 3 - Returned to University for further study. One is now a lawyer and another is a doctor.
- 2 - Left the life insurance business for another vocation.

The London Life has been actively recruiting at Canadian universities since 1954 for positions in their Group Benefits Sales Division and since 1963 for their General Sales Division. By the end of 1972 here is their outstanding result:

Sales Dept.	Grads Hired	Still With Company	Success Ratio
Group	105	60	57%
General	107	64	60%

Rick Grant doubts the sincerity of recruiting approaches for sales management positions. He should take a look at the Manufacturers Life. This company has 35 branch sales managers in Canada and 14 of them were hired directly off campus. In addition there are 5 assistant managers and 26 management trainees in the stream all of whom joined the company after graduation in recent years. Manulife, as it is called, has 11 university grads on the head office sales executive team.

The Canada Life has a specially designed campus recruiting program which has been operating more than ten years. Graduates are brought directly into the head office and then undergo training and experience both in sales and in sales management. Eventually, each individual selects his preference for either group business or individual business and for management or sales. Here is the box score from 1960 to 1973.

73 - university graduates recruited

- 48 - still with Canada Life (66%) -
 - 3 - head office sales executives
 - 12 - branch managers
 - 33 - agents (group or individual)

University graduates who enter the life insurance business as agents are usually quick to join the Life Underwriters Association of Canada (LUAC) which is the professional society for life insurance agents. In particular they take advantage of the Association's five-year program of training and education leading to the designation Chartered Life Underwriter (CLU). Those who succeed are thereby placed on the same plane as lawyers, accountants, and others who counsel the public on their financial affairs.

The life insurance agent's job is to obtain clients who trust him and look to him for continuing service. When this is done well it is a rewarding experience both for the agent and the client. In 1972 LUAC arranged with LIAMA to conduct a scientific survey of agency opinion among LUAC's 15,000 members across Canada. Here are their responses to some of the statements submitted:

Statement	Agree or Strongly Agree
I get a definite feeling of accomplishment from the work I am doing	95 percent
My morale is high	86 percent
I have security in my present job	80 percent
I like the commission form of compensation	83 percent
I don't have to use pressure to get a person to buy life insurance.	86 percent

If any university graduate is interested

in exploring a life insurance sales career, his first step is to contact a life insurance company and request the opportunity to complete the Aptitude Index Battery (AIB) which has been researched and validated by LIAMA over many years.

This particular AIB must be sent to LIAMA headquarters where it is graded and the result is sent directly to the head office of the insurance company. The company will refuse to enter into an agency contract with anyone whose AIB score is below the cut off point.

If the red light is not flashed by the AIB result, then you can investigate further. In addition to learning all you can about a life agent's job, pay special attention to the nature and extent of the training and supervision which the company can provide. Is it really designed for university graduates?

Also talk to several graduates who are now working as life agents. Consider your own qualities of self discipline and sincere interest in the welfare of others. Do you want to be an entrepreneur or a cog in some corporate machine. Whatever you do, don't be misled by Rick Grant's uninformed opinion.

In conclusion, a brief personal testimony. I am a graduate with two degrees from University of Toronto and am a graduate of Osgoode Hall law school. My career has been entirely in the life insurance business--10 years as an agent and 16 years as an Association executive. The agency experience was of tremendous value--the period of greatest growth. I highly recommend it.

R. L. Kayler, LL. B., CLU
Executive Vice President
and General Counsel
Life Underwriters Ass'n of
Canada



ADIN

From Canadian Life

Insurance Association

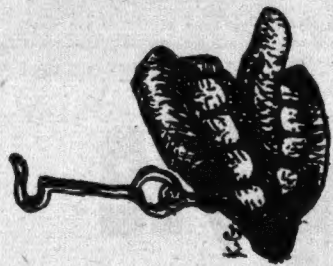
Dear Editor:

In the "Predictable Responses" department I suppose it will come as no surprise that our trade association, The Canadian Life Insurance Association, representing most of the life insurance companies in Canada would like to comment on the article "Bewitching Insurance Company Ads Offer Unpromising Careers" in your January 24 issue. Our reply is in two parts: one referring to Rick Grant's accusations about campus recruiting; the second to his interpretation of the life insurance business as a whole.

On careers, the essence of his criticism is that the life companies misrepresent careers in selling by portraying them to students as "management training." Of course, a reliable and ethical recruiter or company will make it clear to any interviewee exactly what he's talking about and usually will set out the details in writing. When most of our companies refer to "management training" they mean it, in the sense that many university graduates become branch managers or move on into the home office marketing operations. Other management training programs offered by life companies are not sales oriented at all, and refer to the many challenging home office jobs available in administration, marketing, investments, computers, underwriting, actuarial work and the like.

May we offer two pointers? First, if you have no desire or talent for selling, stay away from any interviews that involve a training program for a life insurance agent. If in doubt, contrary to what Mr. Grant advises, take the aptitude test. It's a process that helps the person being tested as well as the company. In fact, about 50% of applicants don't pass. However, if you do have an aptitude for selling, you should seriously consider life insurance. Most major companies have excellent training programs for graduates involving many months on salary before having to earn commissions. For anyone with the right qualities, life insurance selling can be a road to early independence. One thing about it: you are on your own to set your own hours and your own pace. Those who are good at it enjoy their work and get

Editor's Note: We have tried to contact Rick Grant in Angola where he is employed as a mercenary fighter pilot but communications are almost non-existent. When we have reached him we will publish his reply if he is still interested in word jousting.



WANTED

Male volunteers for an experimental study of marijuana smoking under the auspices of the Non-medical Use of Drugs Directorate - Ottawa.

Must be 21-31 years of age, physically healthy and right handed. Volunteers will be subject to preliminary psychological and physical screening prior to inclusion in experiment. Will be paid a small remuneration. CONTACT 432-6501.

considerable satisfaction helping and advising people to plan their financial goals.

In his overview of the life insurance business, Mr. Grant paints a horrendous picture. We can't answer him directly because he uses American figures. As far as the Canadian scene is concerned, the life insurance business is highly regulated by one federal and ten provincial superintendents of insurance. No life company in Canada has a "casket company" (good grief), a "loan-sharking" outfit, or a liquor company. The savings of Canadians through life insurance are invested in this country for Canadian needs under strict rules. Since 1950, for example, investments of life companies here have financed more than a million homes for Canadians, financed new jobs in industry and many social services through the purchase of government bonds.

The article also makes the time-worn comparison of life insurance sales and what's paid out. Here Mr. Grant compares U.S. figures of \$100 billion in sales to four and a half billion paid out to beneficiaries. Not a correct comparison. Sales figures represent future commitments -- the face value of policies -- not what the companies receive in premiums. Hence to use Canadian figures for 1971: sales were \$17 billion but premium income was \$2 billion.

Here is the whole inflow-outflow equation:

Premiums from policyholders	67.2%
Earnings from investments	32.8%
Total inflow	100.0
Benefits and policy dividends	43.8%
Invested for policyholders	37.1%
Taxes and expenses	18.8%
Profits to shareholders	.3%
Total outflow	100.0

Note that more is paid to or invested for policyholders than is received in premiums.

For more reading on the subject, we're enclosing a copy of our publication "Canadian Life Insurance Facts - 1972."

Yours sincerely,
Frank C. Dimock,
General Manager
The Canadian Life
Insurance Association

HELP

WANTED: Returning officer to conduct March 23 election of graduate student representatives to General Faculties Council.

Apply G.S.A. office, 231 Assiniboia Hall by March 16.
Remuneration

Police and government:

A few words from our legislature

The provincial government is currently mired down in two civil rights violations which appear to deny the existence of an Alberta Bill of Human Rights. One is the case of Dr. Craig, which Poundmaker will have more about next week. The other is that of three men in the Lesser Slave Lake area who were investigated by the RCMP at the instigation of the attorney-general. Apparently they had been doing too much questioning of the local authorities and the local representatives of the government.

Subsequently, the A.G. apologised to these men. Currently, there is a motion before the legislature that the information the police have gathered either be made public, or at the very

least, be shown to the individuals involved.

In the course of debate on this motion last Wednesday, Progressive Conservative MLA Ron Gitter, a Calgary lawyer, made the following statement to the legislature. Read it with these questions in mind:

1. Should a politician direct police to investigate people who are opposing him on political grounds?

2. Would Mr. Gitter have the police investigate those people to whom the government has given millions of dollars in the Lesser Slave Lake region?

3. Is Mr. Gitter confusing crime with politics?

As the hon. the Attorney General stated in his address on Feb. 20 to this legislature, he said there were a number of individuals who had suggested to him that possibly the apology that he had rendered to this House and to the parties involved was not really required. I am one of those members who felt that the Attorney General did not have to apologize under the circumstances as to what occurred in the Lesser Slave area. I was one of the members who felt very strongly that what was done was proper and in keeping with the responsibilities of an attorney general, was proper and in keeping with the very serious and onerous responsibilities of law enforcement, justice, law and order, and the matter of keeping peace, order and good government in Alberta and in this land.

I don't intend to proceed further into the heavy debate that occurred with respect to this problem. But I think the members must put their mind to what is law enforcement, what are the responsibilities of law enforcement officers, and what must a government do in order to gather information on any issue that might prevail within this province.

I could say at the outset that who really is better trained than the RCMP or our police officers in the order of gathering information? I could also say that in matters of security we would be naive in this House to feel that our police officers did not look throughout our society to gather information for potential danger spots. And any of these members in this particular Legislature who thinks that the RCMP do not travel from one corner of this land to another corner of this land looking out for potential trouble spots, where they would be worried about crime ensuing or not at that moment, would indeed be very naive.

Certainly then, what is the responsibility of government? Is there for example, no responsibility upon this government when disputes and conflicts and rumours arise in the Lesser Slave area, where we have situations of draft dodgers allegedly suggesting conflicts and disputes, where this government in 1970-71 spent in that Slave Lake special area some \$1,828,000, when this government in 1971-72 spent some \$6,340,000 and when the budget for this year suggests that this government may spend some \$4,904,000?

Is there then no responsibility upon a government to investigate matters where there are allegations and rumours of disputes and conflicts, and what have you? I would suggest there is a responsibility. And for those who hear so often on human liberties and all the things we hold so dear and discussed so strongly in this Legislature last spring and fall, I suggest that at times we may forget the responsibilities that exist on the other side, the responsibility to maintain our peace, the responsibility to ensure that our police officers receive the support of this Legislature and our Attorney General when conducting himself in the function of endeavouring to look into areas of potential trouble in this society, will have the support of this Legislature.

I would suppose, Mr. Speaker, that if we were to conduct parity arguments to the extreme as to what the responsibilities of our Attorney General really are--and this relates to whether or not this information should be filed and made public; I suppose that if the hon. Attorney General heard rumours that an organization in the City of Calgary all of a sudden became Mafia controlled--as we have heard so much about from the hon. Member for Calgary McCall--I suppose if that rumour was presented to this House, it would be improper then for the hon. Attorney General to investigate the situation and use the police to do so. I suppose that if we were to look at this same argument in the extreme, if someone applied for a liquor licence and the hon. Attorney General wished to look into more detail and sent the police to do so, this then would be improper on his part. And I suppose that if there were suggestions that radical people or draft dodgers, or whatever it might be, were causing disturbances in a particular area of this province, if we were to extend this argument to its absurdity, the result would be that the hon. Attorney General must wait until the trouble occurs or the crime arises, or until the harm is done before having the opportunity to investigate and gather information in potential trouble spots.

As a result, I would submit that the resolution before this House at the present time to produce information that is of a highly confidential nature is an argument that I cannot accept. I think this is a particular situation where the balance is going too far to the other side.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that from the point of view of what the Attorney General must do in this area and his responsibility, from the point of view of maintaining law and order and knowing what is occurring, a very dear and close relationship exists between the Attorney General and the law officers of this province. If that close relationship and close confidence that is created and must be maintained, is in any way jeopardized, as it would be if this information were tabled today, whereby the police were then fearful from the point of view of presenting any information to the Attorney General for fear it would be made public, I would suggest this would severely jeopardize not only the Attorney General in the function of his responsibilities, but it would severely jeopardize the function of law and order in this province.

French students demand representation

HAMILTON (CUP) -- About 300 French students at McMaster University are stalled in their latest attempt to gain more student representation in the French Department which would give them some control over staffing and teaching activities.

The long standing issue came to a head earlier this year with the firing of popular French-born professor Guy Durcornet, and more than 200 students mobilized for an unsuccessful fight to have him reinstated. The battle was also fueled by a long standing, but so far unheeded demand that the department place more emphasis on spoken French.

As long ago as 1968 a student's reform committee asked that all classes and tutorials be conducted in French instead of English, along with essays and exams.

Present student leaders say the department is controlled by an entrenched elite of tenured professors, almost all of them of British origin. They do the majority of their teaching and testing in English and treat French almost as a "dead language". The students say the firing of Durcornet was the result of departmental politics.

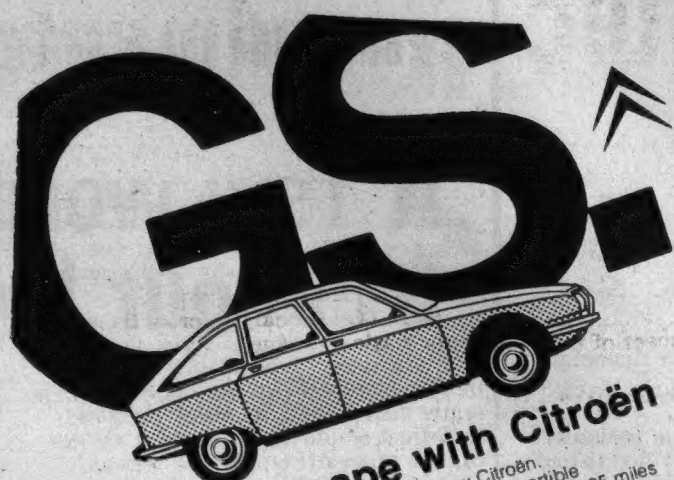
A call was put out March 2 by student leaders who say they are frustrated by endless negotiations that get nowhere. They want fellow students to take more direct action in the conflict. They say the best representation offer they have been able to negotiate with the French department is useless. Students would be given only one representative on each four member departmental committee.

The committee's recommendations would still be subject to faculty approval, and department chairman Dr. R. Blakey would have a final veto.

Students were incensed over the Durcornet firing because of persistent rumors that Francophones were being purged from the department. Blakey gave no reason for Durcornet's firing during earlier meetings, but the issue has now died, in any case because the professor decided to accept an offer to teach in the United States and perhaps eventually return to France.

The loss of Durcornet, who was eligible for tenure but whose contract was allowed to expire instead, reduces the native French teaching staff in the 22 member department to two. Both are currently without tenure, and one of them, a woman, is apparently also likely to be axed.

No French-Canadians are on the teaching staff at all, and the students say a supposed drive to recruit them is a farce. Student leaders say the rigid system and the prejudice drive away any potential Quebecois faculty members, and active efforts are made to erase the "poor" accent of French Canadian students.



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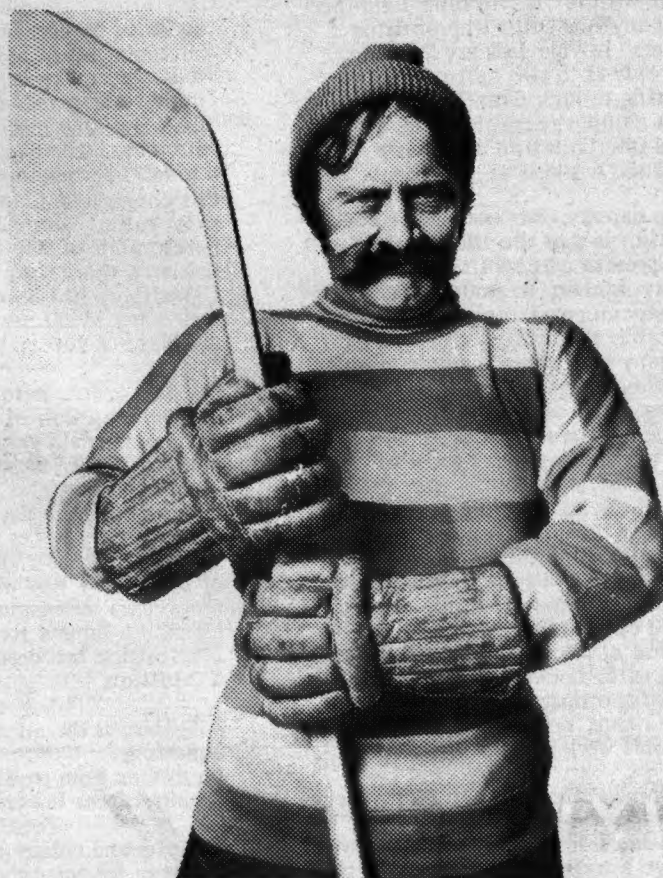
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CLC condemns UIC amendments

OTTAWA (CUP) - The Canadian Labor Congress has warned the federal government to withdraw some of its amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

In its annual brief to the cabinet on March 5, the CLC said it suspected many of the proposed amendments are the result of a "scandalous attack" made up on the unemployment insurance system during the federal election by candidates for their own partisan ends.

The amendments would prohibit UIC benefits to people who are fired, or who quit their jobs for "unacceptable" reasons.

"The people of Canada would be much better served if the unjustified attacks on the unemployed were called off and measures designed to bring about full employment for Canadian workers were introduced... the majority of whom would much prefer to work for decent wages than attempt to live at the poverty level resulting from dependence on unemployment insurance," the CLC said.

"It seems to us that benefit control officers, presumably acting upon guidelines provided by their superiors, are diligently searching for excuses to disqualify claimants... We feel strongly that this practice must be stopped and that Canada Manpower offices be made more effective instruments in guiding persons on unemployment benefits to jobs available and suitable for them."

"Perhaps it is also time the Commission made a greater effort to inform claimants of their rights in respect of interrogation and representation."

In another part of its 62 page brief, the CLC called for resistance against the "so-called continental energy policy advocated by the United States". The brief says that surplus resources should only be sold to foreign nations to the extent that Canada's future needs are guaranteed.

The CLC also urged the government to enact legislation requiring thorough environmental studies prior to the commencement of activity on proposed development projects.

"Had such a requirement existed, there is little likelihood that our native people in the areas of James Bay, South Indian Lake and the Mackenzie Valley would have to contend with problems they now face," said the brief.

The CLC welcomed the tax reductions granted lower income Canadians in the recent federal budget, but suggested these be supplemented with a "full employment budget" involving a new fiscal approach directed at promoting economic performance along with sophisticated economic planning techniques.

The CLC also called for an increase in the basic Old-Age Security Pension to \$135 per month. The additional cost of these programs would be offset by accelerated economic growth, coupled with increased employment, greater profits, and higher tax revenues, the CLC said.

But the Congress opposed tax cuts and incentives to manufacturing and processing industries.

The brief also called for the nationalization of Bell Canada and an increase in the minimum wage to \$2.50 per hour. (Current minimum wage for jobs under federal jurisdiction is \$1.90.)

The CLC denounced efforts being made by some companies to introduce the four day week, by expanding the work week to 10 or 12 hours. They demanded the retention of the maximum eight hour day, terming the new development part of the "age old search for greater profits by employers regardless of the possible ill effects in terms of safety and of health such actions may have on working men and women."

The CLC also reminded the government that it has not yet enacted legislation providing for protection against invasion of privacy through the use of listening devices and electronic surveillance.

The Protection of Privacy Bill died when the house adjourned on June 30, 1971, and its successor bill has not yet emerged from the Committee to which it was referred on May 2, 1972. The CLC finds the proposed legislation inadequate because it remains silent on the question of data banks, the storage of information by public and private agencies, and the uses of this information.

The CLC brief also called for government aid to community health clinics which would employ doctors on a basis other than fee for service.

Quebec gains Kraft-free college

MONTREAL (CUP) -- Montreal's Vanier College has become the first Quebec post-secondary institution to support the Kraft boycott.

The college's food services committee and the cafeteria owner have agreed to no longer use any Kraft products in the cafeteria.

The boycott was called in August, 1971, by the National Farmers Union because Kraftco, a multi-national corporation, refuses to talk about collective bargaining with Ontario dairy farmers. The farmers want a fairer price for their milk and a better method of setting prices.

Cheese is the only Kraft product used in the Vanier cafeteria. It will now be purchased from a Quebec company, Process Cheese. Process Cheese products cost 30 cents more than Kraft cheese for a 30-pound case, but the cost will not be passed on to students.

Cafeterias at the University of Lethbridge, York, Carleton, the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan and a college at the University of Manitoba no longer serve Kraft products. Numerous student councils across the country have also donated money to local urban support committees of the NFU to support the boycott.

Kraftco controls about 80 per cent of Canadian cheese production.

Information about the boycott surprised many Vanier students and staff. Most of them had not heard about the boycott because the local commercial press has virtually ignored it.

The student newspaper The End first introduced the boycott to the campus in early January. A motion was soon put to and passed by the Vanier student government requesting the food services committee consider boycotting Kraft products.

The committee agreed to support the boycott.

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WANTED

A general meeting of the Education Students' Association will be held Thursday, March 15, at 5 p. m. in Rm. 129 of the Education Building. All students are urged to attend.

A forum for candidates contesting Education undergraduate positions on Education Students' Association, Faculty of Education Council, General Faculties Council, Staff-Student Relations, Committee, and Students' Union Council will also be held in conjunction with the meeting. Any of these seats not contested are eligible to be filled at the meeting.

CANADA "pacifies" Vietn

BY DON HUMPHRIES

Canadian "observers" are back in Vietnam now after another great power has withdrawn from the country. Although the Americans have not left Indochina--they've only pulled across the border into Thailand--perhaps in the next few months Vietnam will be freed of foreign occupiers for the first time since the French occupied Da Nang in 1859.

No one can seriously believe Richard Nixon's claim that he obtained major concessions in the truce terms, or, as he put it, "a peace with honor". Looking at the rejected October text and the one signed in Paris on January 27, one can see the Americans obviously gave the concessions.

The Paris Accord stipulates the withdrawal of all American troops, military advisors, and military personnel, including technicians, military personnel and military personnel associated with the pacification program, plus advisors from all paramilitary organizations and police forces within sixty days.

The original draft only mentioned withdrawal of troops, military advisors and personnel.

The agreement makes no mention of the demand made by Nixon and Saigon dictator Nguyen Van Thieu to have all National Liberation Front (NLF) forces withdrawn north of the 17th parallel. After the Vietminh defeated the French in 1954, they agreed to regroup north of the 17th until after the holding of the free elections as agreed to in the 1954 Geneva Accords. (The Vietminh was a coalition of communist and non-communist nationalist forces who fought the Japanese--with American aid--and then the French to gain independence for Vietnam from foreign occupiers. It was led by Ho Chi Minh, a communist nationalist.) The elections never took place because the dictator the Americans set up, Diem, refused to hold them.

Although the Americans and Thieu were demanding a 5,000 man heavily-armed control commission, the accords provide for a force from Hungary, Indonesia, Poland and Canada with a maximum strength of only 1,200 troops. The force is supposed to do little more than observe and report disputes.

The agreement confirms the Geneva provision that the 17th parallel is only a provisional demarcation line and "not a political and territorial boundary".

Again free elections have been guaranteed--if the present Saigon government can be trusted to cooperate in conducting such elections considering its past refusals.

Canadian involvement in Vietnam is back virtually to where it started almost twenty years ago.

On July 21, 1954 the Canadian government received a message from the British and Soviet co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference announcing an agreement and brazenly stating that "an international commission shall be set up... composed of Canada, India and Poland".

Canada had not been told about the commission and did not even have copies of the agreement. Before accepting, the government of Louis St. Laurent first consulted and then received support and encouragement from the United States administration, according to a press release from the Canadian department of external affairs, July 27, 1954.

Canada's role on the original International Control Commission (ICC) can best be described as support for the Americans.

Before the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, they had set up a virtual puppet civilian government in Vietnam within the French Union. The French Union, like the British Empire was a development of the imperial policies through which the French government could essentially maintain its colonial rule. Bao Dai was set up by the French as emperor of Vietnam.

When the Americans replaced the French, they soon replaced Bao Dai with their own puppet, Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem was in the U.S. while the Viet Minh were fighting to end French colonial rule. Diem cancelled the elections and answered civilian dissent with imprisonment and torture. (The policy of repression was Diem's downfall resulting in the reportedly CIA-instigated military coup in November, 1963. The coup marked the first of five government changes within 18 months ending with the triumph of a group including current president Nguyen Van Thieu.)

Diem announced on July 16, 1965 that the Republic of Vietnam was not bound by the Geneva Agreements.

In August 1955, Canada provided Diem with a "false juridical basis" for renouncing the Geneva Agreements and the up-coming elections by submitting a minority statement to the Fourth Report of the ICC. The Canadian statement claimed the Saigon government was not "formally engaged" to carry out the terms of the agreement and therefore had a perfect right to call off the elections.

The report disgraces the Canadian people because it had no foundation in reality.

The Agreement contained a clause binding the signatories and their successors to the terms of the agreement.

The treaty with France, which established the Associate State of Vietnam as a sovereign entity, stipulated the

Republic of Vietnam would "take over from France all the rights and obligations resulting from international treaties."

But treaties in international law are not binding on nations possessing the might to break them. Former U.S. president Eisenhower revealed in his memoirs the real reason for halting the elections.

"... I have never talked or corresponded with a person knowledgeable in Indochina affairs, who did not agree that had elections been held as of the time of the signing, possibly 80 percent of the population would have voted for Ho Chi Minh."

So under the legitimizing cover of the Canadian report, the American crusade against the communist menace began to surface into full view.

Canada's next major contribution was the ICC "Special Report" of June, 1962. The report contended that "aggression from the North" was occurring. These conclusions have never been presented to, nor have they sanction of, the ICC or any of its committees.

The Americans used the "Special Report" as justification for their increasing intervention in Vietnam. A U.S. State Department white paper, called "Aggression from the North," quoted the report to give it credibility.

The Canadian minority statement of 1965 again quoted the report, or rather the "conclusions of the Legal Committee," as the basis for the claims of "aggression from the North."

While the American and Canadian governments held the aggression theory as an indisputable basis for the massive intervention that followed, it has since been revealed as a convenient fabrication.

American officials cannot discredit the Pentagon Papers which show the facade that the U.S. used to justify their intervention.

According to CIA reports, the Saigon regime had alienated the entire population by 1959. The anti-Saigon guerillas were people in the south--not from the DRV. The weapons used against the Saigon troops had been captured from them. Until the Americans openly intervened with troops in 1965, the National Liberation Front needed no supplies or men from the DRV.

But the Saigon regime depended heavily on American support and would have fallen if American troops and aircraft had not been introduced into Vietnam. The Americans were, and still are, supporting an unpopular, repressive dictatorship under the guise of protecting democracy.

Canada has backed the Americans continually throughout the war's long and dirty history.

The Gulf of Tonkin incident in August, 1964, which Lyndon Johnson used to get a virtual free hand in Vietnam is a good example. American warships allegedly were attacked without provocation by three DRV patrol boats in the Gulf of Tonkin. The Canadian government should have seriously questioned the American claim.

The DRV complained to the ICC on July 27 that American and Saigon warships intruded into its territorial waters and carried away eleven fishermen. The DRV lodged a further complaint on July 31, protesting the bombardment of two small islands by two Saigon patrol boats under protective cover of the U.S. destroyer Maddox. It is now known that the Maddox, at the time of the infamous August 2 exchange, was violating the twelve-mile territorial water limit recognized by the DRV.

The bill passed by the American congress, approving vast sums for escalation of American involvement in Vietnam, was actually prepared several weeks before the Gulf of Tonkin affair.

What was the Canadian government's response? Lester Pearson approvingly said, "the action taken (by the Americans) was a reaction to an attack made on the United States ships on the high seas."

United Nations Secretary-General made repeated attempts in 1964 to get the warring sides to negotiate. A Newsweek magazine interview with Thant in December 1966 revealed:

"Early in September... Thant sent his inquiry to Ho Chi Minh: would Ho agree to... an unofficial dialogue? This was Thant's first contact with Ho since 1954. The message was oral, and it went through the Russians. Three weeks later, the Russians came back with Ho's answer. He welcomed Thant's suggestion, and he would send a Hanoi envoy to meet a Washington envoy. Thant reported to (American U.N. Ambassador Adlai) Stevenson. And Stevenson was elated.

Then--the silence of Washington, once again. Thant felt no great alarm at first; the presidential campaign was on. But the silence persisted. Finally with the end of the year, he had to go back to Stevenson in January of 1965. The ambassador was deeply distressed. He had been advised that Washington had made its own soundings--through Canadian channels in Hanoi---and had concluded that Ho Chi Minh had no interest in talking peace.

To Thant, this judgment seemed unreasonable. For if Ho wanted private talks, how could he be expected to announce this to any inquirer? Moreover, the only possible Canadian source was Canada's representative in Hanoi on the International Control Commission.

nam

I remember that after we had searched quite thoroughly for the complete dead we collected fragments. Many of these were detached from a heavy, barbed-wire fence which had surrounded the position of the factory and from the still existent portions of which we picked many of these detached bits which illustrated only too well the tremendous energy of high explosive.

Sharp made his own check---with the highest officials of the Canadian government. They quickly confirmed his belief; their ICC representative dealt only with lesser Hanoi officials--no direct access to Ho Chi Minh whatsoever."

Not long after the bombing of North Vietnam began.

Did the Americans conceal U Thant's contact with Ho from the Canadian government, or did the Canadian government knowingly collaborate in the continuation of the war? Either way, the government should not have kept silent when it knew the Americans were not telling the truth.

"CANADA DOESN'T SUPPORT EITHER SIDE" - SHARP

Walter Pearson and Paul Martin have been the Liberal government to be replaced by Pierre Trudeau and Mitchell Sharp. Has there been a change in policy?

According to Mitchell Sharp, "Canada is not a supporter of either side in this tragic war."

Unfortunately for Sharp, actions

louder than words and Canadian actions have been heavily pro-American.

Several factors support this conclusion.

One is the large number of arms

shipped from Canada to the U.S. to

build the ultimate machine of destruction.

Another is the diplomatic recognition

and monetary aid the Canadian government has given to the Saigon regime.

Canadian industry has given considerable

military support to the U.S. for

the Vietnam war. Until this year, the

government refused to release a list of

companies who received military contracts

from the Pentagon.

Project Anti-War, a Montreal group,

released a study of Canadian economic

involvement in American militarism in

October 1972. The study was appropriately

called "How to Make a Killing"

and was compiled by a group of McGill

University students and professors.

"How to Make a Killing" attempts

to list all Canadian-based companies

receiving military contracts from the

Pentagon. The Canadian government

at first refused to release any names, so

the group went to the Pentagon for in-

formation; and they got it.

The government's official position is

to release such information would

"affect the competitive position of the

companies concerned."

This position appears "laughable"

when the Americans are more than wil-

ling to release the list of the companies

The total value of military contracts

worth more than \$10,000 awarded to

Canadian-based firms since 1959 is

\$540,539,535. The total value of a-

wards from 1969 to 1971 going to companies whose ownership the study could identify, was \$83,050,727. Of this amount, \$71,628,727 or 87 percent went to American-owned companies, while another \$1,035,000 went to European-owned companies.

Most unclassified contracts are routed through the Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC). The study was unable to identify recipients of \$485,355,202 in sub-contracts.

The department of industry, trade and commerce has a program called Defence Industry Productivity (DIP) that, coincidentally, has also been in operation since 1959. The purpose of DIP is to provide money to companies in the defense industry so export sales can be increased.

During the period from 1967 to 1971, 1954 companies received \$458,643,906 under DIP. At least 45 of these companies are American-owned and received \$224,492,428 of 47 percent of the total. The figures could be much higher, but unfortunately, the study was unable to determine the ownership of 52 of the companies involved.

Let us examine one of these "Canadian" companies.

Litton Systems of Rexdale, Ontario, is 100 percent American-owned. Litton makes the weapons release system computer for the F-4 Phantom fighter, one of the world's most sophisticated fighter bombers.

In 1972, Litton Systems of Rexdale was awarded one-quarter of a \$3,025,139 research and development contract from the U.S. department of defense. The rest of the contract went to Litton in Woodland Hills, California, and Litton in Salt Lake City, Nevada. The contract is for AN-92 Carrier Aircraft Internal

Navigation Systems (CAINS).

In 1971 the Canadian government gave Litton Systems, which was the second highest contractor for the U.S. department of defense operating under the Defense Production-Sharing Program in Canada, a \$8,051,000 subsidy for being in the war business here.

Litton's Pentagon contracts were \$6,571,000--substantially less than the Canadian government subsidy.

(Litton employs 1100 people at Rexdale, but efforts to organize a union there have all failed.)

The American head of Litton Industries, Roy L. Ash, is now director of the office of management and budget, a Nixon appointee who did not require Senate confirmation.

Litton management in the U.S. also strongly supports the Greek dictatorship and enjoys some of the largest Pentagon contracts in the world.

To promote research in Canada, our federal government awarded a

\$261.4 million and \$299.2 million respectively for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69. The government spent \$68 million and \$72 million respectively for research and development in military science during those years.

A minimum of \$30,86,000 was funnelled into Canadian educational and non-profit institutions by the U.S. defense department for military contracts on research, developmental, test and evaluation work from 1967 to 1971. A further minimum of \$4,183,186 was granted for "Basic Scientific Research".

These minimums are inaccurate and the true figures are unavailable. American senator J. W. Fulbright read into the U.S. Congressional Record on May Day 1969, that the Pentagon would spend \$9,760,340 on research in Canada. The official Pentagon figure is \$6,816,802.

The difference is even more significant when one finds the Pentagon figure includes \$5,831,000 granted to the Canadian Commercial Corporation in 1969. Fulbright's figure is only \$114,000 going to the CCC.

What of our government's aid to Vietnam?

Canadian government aid has only gone to the Saigon regime. It was approximately two million dollars between 1963 and 1965. More students have been accepted from South Vietnam for post-secondary education study than any other country. There were more than 386 in 1967.

A good portion of our aid was strictly for political purposes that were of no value to the people in the areas concerned," said David Anderson, new leader of the B.C. Liberals, and former administrator of the aid program in Vietnam.

SHARP BLOWS IT

In a Canadian Press report of December 18, 1972, Sharp said, "We've had direct word from Hanoi that they would like Canada to be a member of the supervisory commission." "They positively want us. They rely on our objectivity."

"We're not in touch with Saigon," the minister added.

Sharp quickly retracted those incredible statements when pressed for an official statement. On January 2, 1973, an external affairs official said, "no formal invitation has been extended by the participants in the Vietnam negotiations to any of the four proposed members of the new commission."

Sharp told the House of Commons on January 17, 1973 Canada had definitely not received any request to participate on a truce force.

Sharp regularly consults United States Secretary of State William Rogers

about Vietnam policy. The day after the Paris signing, Sharp flew to Washington for talks with Rogers.

Canadian troops will withdraw only with American consent: it must fit in with their schemes.

There are "our boys" in Vietnam to keep the peace, led by Michel Gauvin, a member of the old ICC. If there is dissension among observers, Gauvin has promised Canada will submit its own report. Hopefully the reports will be founded more on fact than the reports of the old ICC were.

The press has publicized the eagerness of the Canadians to get into action on the truce line. The eagerness included not waiting for the Joint Military Commission to provide transportation for the truce teams. (The Commission is composed of all parties in the dispute.)

The first group of observers left Saigon February 5 for the provincial capitals of Hue, Da Nang and Pleiku aboard a C-46 aircraft rented from Air America. Air America is a front used by the CIA to carry out its operations throughout Asia. It has a long history of involvement in the Vietnam war that started with assistance to French troops at Dien Bien Phu and includes the trafficking of opium produced by the Meo tribesmen, a mercenary army financed by the CIA to harass the Pathet Lao.

Queried about the use of Air America equipment, a Canadian external affairs official bluntly stated it doesn't care whose equipment it uses to do the job. The same official served with the ICC in Cambodia, where a coup, reported to have had CIA backing, toppled the generally neutralist Prince Sihanouk in 1970 because he would not support the Americans in the Vietnam war.

Although the ceasefire agreements have been signed and the Americans are leaving Vietnam the war has not ended--it has merely entered a new phase.

Thieu does not dare stop the war. If he does, the corrupt Saigon regime will crumble under his feet. Saigon troops are already reportedly selling American equipment on the black market only hours after receiving it.

The National Liberation Front controls at least half of southern Vietnam. It is in its interests for the fighting to cease so it can establish a stable political structure among the Vietnamese people to challenge the Saigon regime's authority. The NLF also wants to end the fighting to repair damage caused by American bombing and defoliants.

The Americans won't start anything until all their prisoners are released. Don't be surprised if the DRV releases the final American prisoners only as the 60-day deadline draws near. After all these years of fighting, one cannot blame them for being sceptical of American promises.

Canadian trade policies Exploitive

Third World Trading is a non-profit organization dedicated to aiding people in developing countries. "We try to do this in two ways," said Roger Hurtubise, manager of the

organization. "We are trying to stimulate trade with small cooperatives in developing countries by providing them with an outlet for their products, and we will be running an education

program to inform Canadians of the exploitive consequences of Canadian trade policies."

The group is still in the organizational stages, but has sold \$1500 worth

of goods on Fridays in SUB since January, and more recently in shopping centers as well.

They had been applying for committee status in the United Nations Association in Canada, but are withdrawing that application due to bureaucratic difficulties involved in establishing themselves within that organization.

The group is trying to coordinate the activities of other agencies and has a board of directors consisting of one member from each of the participating organizations: CUSO, YWCA, Operation Third World, Oxfam and the World Outreach Committee of the United Church.

"By working with these groups, and missionaries from various churches, we are able to discover contacts with newly formed production cooperatives in the developing countries," said Roger. "We presently have goods from Bolivia, British Honduras, Peru, Ecuador, Nigeria, Niger, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, and Israel. We obtain most of these goods through Oxfam and Operation Third World, an importing group incorporated in Edmonton since last November."

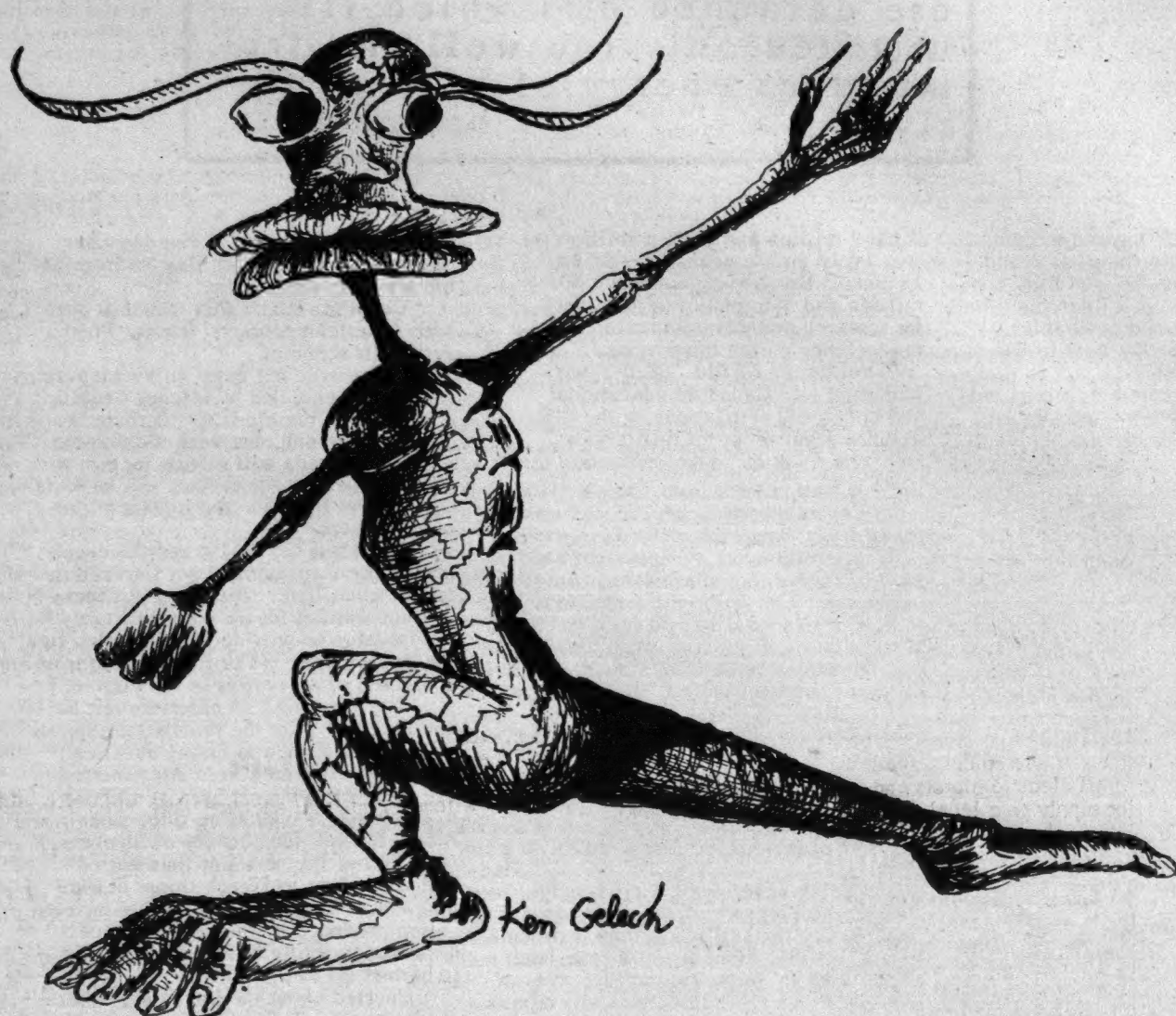
Third World Trading takes 17 per cent of the sales of the merchandise to cover operational expenses. "We will have three paid workers," said Roger, "but so far no one has been paid a cent."

The group is planning on establishing a permanent store which would also serve as a meeting place where Canadians can meet people from third world countries and obtain information about development in these countries. They have applied to the Canadian International Development Agency of the federal government's Department of External Affairs for seed money to help the project get better established.

As part of their development education program the group held a simulation games session in January which gave the participants a better understanding of the development problems facing emerging nations. They will be doing this again on March 18 at St. Stephen's United Church. They also plan to hold a raffle to earn funds for other development education projects.

Third World Trading is looking for volunteers to aid in the selling of their products, so if you're interested in helping or just want more information contact Roger at 439-5849.

--Jim Taylor



abortion conference

On March 17 and 18 the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws (C. W. C.) will hold a cross-country conference in Toronto to protest Canada's anti-abortion laws and to plan future actions in the struggle for repeal of those laws.

Representatives will be present from the Edmonton Chapter of the C. W. C. and from the UofA Committee for Abortion Law Repeal.

The conference will mark the first anniversary of the founding of the C. W. C. when over 200 women from across Canada met in Winnipeg to build an organized national movement to win total repeal.

Since then support for repeal has grown constantly. A recent Gallup Poll shows 61% of Canadians in favour of removal of all reference to abortion from the Criminal Code. This represents an increase of 14% since 1970.

A referendum sponsored by the UofA Committee for Abortion Law Repeal last year showed that more than 80% of students who voted at UofA were in favour of repeal.

In the United States, the Supreme Court recently struck down existing anti-abortion laws in all states. It ruled that there would be no restrictions on abortion during the first three months of pregnancy. After the 12th week, abortions must be performed by a qualified physician in a hospital.

In the final stages of pregnancy (27th week and after), abortions can be performed if a doctor decides that it is in the interests of the woman's health.

The Supreme Court defined "health" in the sense advocated by the World Health Organization as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of infirmity or disease."

Canada's Criminal Code leaves "health" undefined and this leads to substantial variations in interpretation of the law.

At the conference of March 17 and 18 women will discuss launching a test case against the Canadian anti-abortion laws. The C. W. C. has already been in touch with lawyers who are interested and optimistic about the case, including Roy Lucas who was instrumental in winning repeal in the U. S. Although the Canadian Supreme Court does not have the same legislative powers as the U. S. Supreme Court, still a test case would make the need for repeal obvious to the public and put pressure on the government to debate the issue.

All women are invited to attend the conference in Toronto. Unfortunately money is urgently needed to help send women to the conference. If you can make any contribution, please call one of the numbers below, or send a cheque to: Edmonton Chapter of the C. W. C., c/o Ms. J. Cameron 11610-90 Street

Terry Mastell	433-0743
Chris Bearchill	436-3711
Sheila Mawson	433-4073

student forum on Finance

On Thursday, March 15, at 11:30 in room 142 of SUB a forum will be held to hear the views of students on the question of student finance.

The forum is being conducted by a task force which was set up by the Senate of the U of A to study student finance.

The members of the task force feel that it is important to consider not only the views of Student's Union, but also the views of student groups such as GSA and the Young Socialists.

As part of their study, the task force is hoping to hear opinions from representatives of many segments of the student population, and all interested students are therefore encouraged to attend the forum on Thursday.

The tuition fees at the U of A have not been raised since 1968, and are presently lower than those at most other Canadian universities. Consequently, this study into student finance comes at an appropriate time, and in this respect it also coincides with the present changes being made in the Students' Finance Act.

The declining university enrollment is beginning to affect the university's budget to the extent that changes are now starting to be made. The form which some of these changes will take is going to be decided in the next few

years, and the time is now ripe for interested parties to make their views known.

The Worth Report recommends an increase in the subsidization of students through a system of grants and loans to ensure equality of access to higher education, but also suggests an increase in tuition fees to cover 25% of costs compared to the present 14%.

The recommendations of the Worth Report may not be the final word on the matter, and only seem to have introduced the subject for further study.

This task force is one of several which the Senate has organized this year. Others are investigating the areas of entrance requirements, academic planning of the university.

Of special interest is the task force on physical planning, which is using the equipment of the National Film Board to aid in conducting the investigation into the planning of university buildings and grounds.

These studies represent a result of the Senate's new role as a liaison between university, government and community. The Senate has long been accused of serving virtually no important function in university affairs, and its efforts this year could make it a more involved part of the university's organization.

It's good for them, but would it work for us?

To go to China is to be brought up short. It is to be assaulted by a cacaphony of exotic sounds, sights, and smells, to confront a system whose values are very different from our own, but also different from what the myth-makers of past decades have proclaimed them to be. This was my experience last June when I had opportunity to spend four weeks in the People's Republic as part of a group of twenty teachers and students organized into the University of Toronto China Tour.

The focal point of our tour was to be an investigation of Chinese educational facilities at all levels. Apart from more general sight-seeing and visits to communes, factories, theatres and other places of interest, we were taken to inspect two kindergartens, three primary schools, two middle schools, two teachers' colleges, three universities (Fu Dan in Shanghai, the University of Peking, and the University of Wu Han), and a May Seventh Cadre School.

We covered four thousand miles during our month in China, mostly on trains, and passed through eight cities, Canton, Changsha, Hangchow, Shanghai, Nan-king, Peking, Shihchiachuang, and Wu Han. We were quite easily able to see a number of things that had not been placed on our "agenda". Simply by asking if we could do so, we were able to take pictures of anything except military equipment, and although I do have one or two reservations, my overall impression of what I witnessed in China, and of the cordiality with which we were received, is very favorable.

In this article I shall try to convey my image of education in contemporary China, not by attempting to outline the system in its entirety which would be impossible in so small a space, but rather by delineating four characteristics which seem to me to be evident in Chinese education at all levels.

Social consciousness

The first characteristic is the effort to inculcate social consciousness in Chinese young people from their earliest days in kindergarten through to post-graduate work in university. In a nation where until only two decades ago a very small fraction of the population monopolized the wealth and power it is understandable that this effort is manifest partly in stress on the class origin of students, and on the continuing class struggle. So in institutes of higher education we encountered frequent reference to the high proportion of students of "worker-peasant-soldier" origin enrolled, especially since the Cultural Revolution (1966-1967), as opposed to the small percentage of students from former landlord or "intellectual" or bourgeois backgrounds.

The responsibility of higher level students to the masses is emphasized and reinforced by the present four-stage method of recruitment to teachers' colleges and universities. This involves voluntary application by the interested student, after two or three years of post-secondary school work in the fields or in a factory, recommendation by the student's co-workers in the unit of production, approval by the local party committee, and examination of the candidate's academic qualifications by the college or university concerned.

In addition the emphasis on class was present in teaching, not only in courses such as History and Politics, but also in material for subjects not directly concerned with social analysis. In one English class there was written on the board: "Your mother is a peasant. My father is a worker. Father. Mother. Party member. Live a happy life." To a westerner this may not appear very subtle. To the average Chinese, for whom the victory of the Communist Party has meant a vastly improved level of comfort and happiness, it is no more than an expression of the facts of life.

The attempt to inculcate social consciousness is manifest not only in the stress on class, but also in an exhortation to students to "put the people first", to subordinate their own individual interests to the needs of others, and the needs of the whole. The example of self-sacrifice of the Canadian doctor Norman Bethune, who died in China in 1939 ministering to Communist forces embroiled in battle with the Japanese, is one of which Chinese students from kindergarten to university are all aware. Even outside the schools, exhibitions of the legend of Norman Bethune are to be found, and the two which we visited seemed to attract much attention.

Throughout China the Toronto group was welcomed as the delegation from the "home-country" of Dr. Bethune. The ideology of collective self-improvement is introduced at a very early age to children in China. At the Dong Fang Hong (The East is Red) Kindergarten in Canton we saw children four or five years of age perform several short plays the theme of which was that each citizen should pull his or her weight in the common struggle to better the lot of everyone.

Children are taught devotion to others, and to think of themselves last; a case was cited to us of a

child at that kindergarten who, handing out the lunches one day discovered there was one plate missing, and so went without herself so her friends could have enough to eat. There is, finally, an acute awareness among Chinese youth of the responsibility that goes with education. This extends to a willingness, even an enthusiasm, that the state should have the final say in determining the career the graduating student should follow. All these attitudes and models go to make up the social consciousness which is encouraged in Chinese students today.

Theory and practice

A second characteristic of Chinese education, which follows logically from the first, is the universal attempt to integrate theory and practice, to eliminate the artificial distinction between book learning and practical work. It is felt to be particularly necessary to stress this aspect of the revolutionary program in people's China, because in the past the traditional Chinese intellectual's abhorrence of manual work and imported Western concepts of ivory tower education both tended to perpetuate the scholar's comfortable isolation from the community. In the new China, manual labor is as honorable as mental work, and the society intends to impress this upon its young citizens as soon as they are capable of comprehending it.

Thus in kindergarten children are given "labor education". In Canton this took the form of an hour per week spent folding matchboxes, detaching the cork from old bottle tops, putting buttons in plastic bags, and performing other simple tasks which would help develop a positive attitude toward work. (One older professional woman from Toronto was horrified at this child labor, and wondered out loud what "our parents back in Canada" would think of that sort of thing.) Outdoors the teachers had prepared a garden where the children planted, watered and cared for their own vegetables and flowers.

A Middle School (high school) in Hangchow, in addition to its academic program, provided vocational training and labor experience for all in its workshop, where students spent a month a year producing small electric motors and supplementary components for supply to a local factory, and on its three acre farm, where students and faculty worked for three hours a week cultivating rye, wheat and rape seed.

The school maintained contacts with eight factories and several rural production brigades where students would be sent to work and learn. In literature courses the integration of theory and practice would be achieved by sending students down to the farms and factories to tell stories, and to record the local oral tradition in writing.

A teachers' college in Canton, the Canton Normal School, also had its workshops, where students of physics, for example, produced marketable radios and oscilloscopes and a farm where students and faculty grew rice and other vegetables, and raised (and house trained!) pigs. The students, then, participating in

these concrete projects to augment production, are able both to come to a greater awareness of the political importance of the education, and to develop their technical expertise.

In History and Politics at this college students were sent to the fields and to factories to make an investigation into conditions of labor past and present.

Similar work was being done in a more sophisticated way in the universities, for instance the University of Peking, where History students have recently completed on-the-spot research into the development of a chemical refinery just outside the city, particularly, by means of interviews and consultation of archives, the evolution of the situation of workers from the period before 1949 to the present day.

Discipline

My third observation about education in China is that it shows evidence of a curious (to Western eyes) blending of discipline and student-teacher rapport. Students are very diligent, they appeared to take their studies seriously, and not, I think, just for our benefit. On not one occasion did we witness rowdy or noisy behavior, and students stand to answer questions, even in university. Victorian? Not necessarily so.

At Middle School and higher, students address their teacher as comrad, and are addressed this way in return. Instructors invite and receive from their students criticism of their teaching techniques. The students we saw had a tremendous rapport with one another, and with their teachers, and seemed genuinely to enjoy their hours in the classroom. Perhaps the key to this "curiousness" is to appreciate that discipline is so internalized as children grow up in China, that after a certain stage has been reached, (which is, incidentally, quite early), discipline is no longer imposed from above but rather becomes self-discipline in the cause of socialist construction, and thus can go hand in hand with rapport with teaching staff.

Self-criticism

A fourth and final characteristic which I would perceive in Chinese education is the importance attached to self-criticism and what I would term the consensus approach to problem solving. What happens when differences arise over an issue of interpretation, a decision on curriculum, a question of marks, or anything else?

The normal procedure is for an assembly of all interested parties to be convened to discuss the pros and cons of the matter at hand until a consensus emerges. But, it may be argued, in our own experience this sort of procedure has seldom worked; how it is more likely that a consensus can be reached in the Chinese case?

In my view it is possible because if discussion is the machinery, then the oil to make it work is self-criticism--a humility, a willingness to compromise based on recognition of one's own human frailty. I feel it should be stressed that this readiness to confess one's weaknesses is not the sick and repressive reaction of individuals beaten into submission by a tyrannical regime, as has so often been suggested in the West, but rather as I witnessed it positive and constructive, and rooted in a consciousness of the overall harmony of interest of workers in the intellectual realm striving together to build socialism.

Since the Cultural Revolution particularly the Chinese have sought to put behind them the old idea of vested interests of faculty and administration against which students must struggle. Contesting lobbies are alien to the present Chinese experience in education, by means of discussion and self-criticism confrontation is large avoided.

How applicable are these four concepts, the inculcation of social consciousness, the integration of theory and practice, the internalization of discipline, and the consensus approach to problem-solving, to education in North America?

While I would not wish to discourage any attempt to translate some of these ideals into practice here I nonetheless feel obliged to suggest that in the present context in North America, where the prevailing ethos has for so long been competitive individualism where so often there has been a distinction between theory and practice, even among radical intellectuals, and where the revolutionary tradition has of necessity stressed dissent rather than discipline, struggle rather than consensus, simply because a revolution has not yet been even partially won, that the applicability of these principles may be somewhat limited.

Robin Porter is a professor of history at Loyola College in Montreal. He spent a month in China as part of the Loyola contingent on a tour of Chinese educational institutions.



... a short story

Grande Cache and McIntyre Porcupine

Tucked away in the scenic foothills of the Rockies is the small Alberta town of Grande Cache. The town and its people have become the latest victims of multinational capitalism. Their story is an angry nationalists dream.

A few years ago the Social Credit government of Premier Manning made a deal with McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. to exploit the fabulously rich coal deposits in the Smoky River region of the Rockies. Some estimates of the quantity of coal run as high as 1-25 billion tons.

The problem was that the area was wilderness sandwiched between the farming area of the Peace River Valley and the pulp and paper operations in the towns along the Yellowhead Highway. Undeterred by the remnants of numerous deserted coal towns across the province, the Manning government leaped into the project feet first. It built the now infamous Alberta Resources Railway to the mine site. That project has cost the Albertan taxpayer over 100 million dollars with no end in sight. The railroad has been both an engineering and an economic fiasco.

Besides the railroad, the company got itself a new town, again at the taxpayers expense. The roads, utilities, and town planning were done by the government, whose then recently enacted New Towns Act put the financial responsibility and liability on the Albertan taxpayer. In turn the company through its subsidiary Smoky River Developments, built homes which it now owns.

The Manning government did get something in return. It got ten cents a ton in royalties. Since production in the last three years has been about four and a half million tons, the province has received less than 50,000 dollars in royalties. When Manning lost the election to the Conservatives, he was named to the board of directors of McIntyre Porcupine.

The company has assets of approximately 200 million. It is 32% owned by Superior Oil, a Houston based company. As well, McIntyre Porcupine holds 37% interest in Falconbridge Nickel, along with interests in South Africa. In 1969 McIntyre Porcupine stock was trading at about \$150; by early 1973 it was worth about \$45. The drop is related not only to Falconbridge which has been in difficulty because of depressed prices, but more directly to the losses at the Grande Cache operation.

Late in the sixties, McIntyre Por-

cupine made a long term contract to supply Japan's energy hungry industrial market with two million tons of high grade coal a year. It has yet to meet that production figure.

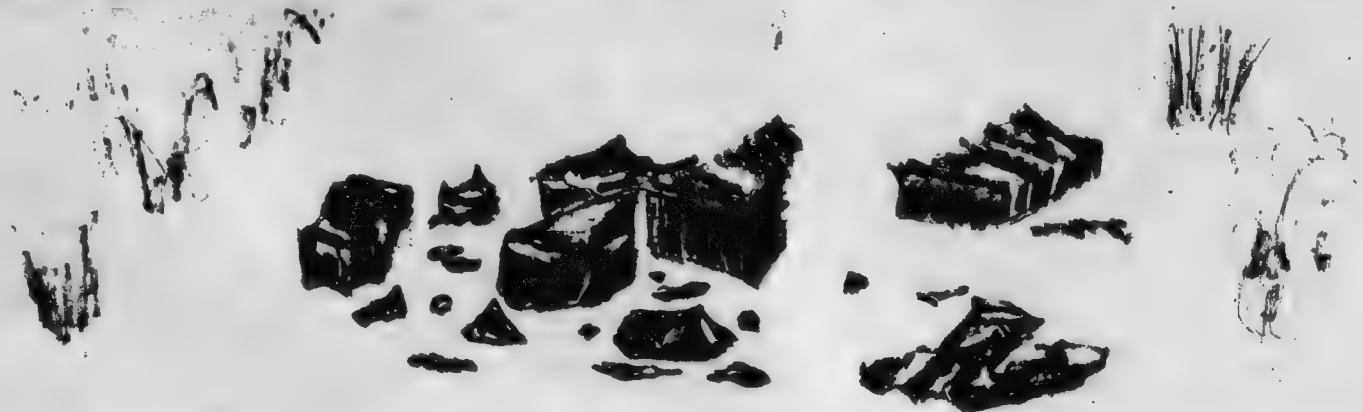
The company hired men from all over the world - Korea, Japan, the British Isles and the Maritimes. The men and their families were encour-

ment takeover is often on their lips.

But the drama wasn't over. Immediately agents from other coal operations in the mountains appeared with job offers for some of the men. Again they will have to pull up stakes and go. And for how long will there be work this time? They, like the taxpayer, are pawns in the hands of multinational

In absolute terms the Alberta taxpayer has put more into the project as a whole than McIntyre Porcupine.

No matter what happens, Alberta has been taken for a ride and along with it, Canada. The economics of Grande Cache point out the energy resources extraction trap into which we have been forced by various federal and provincial develop-



aged to sell their possessions because they had been promised guaranteed work for fifteen to thirty years. It was to be a new life, not just a temporary move.

Some had worked only a few months or weeks when McIntyre Porcupine suddenly announced on January 27 that they were laying off more than 150 men immediately. Under Alberta law, there is no protection from sudden layoff.

The Steelworkers local, led by Jed Farmer, threatened a mass walkout and resignation if anyone was laid off. But under pressure from government and economic realities, the men were forced to accept the layoffs. The union however did win one concession. It would say who was to go. Feeling ran so high against the company that by the beginning of February 175 men were reported to have signed the voluntary layoff list. They wanted to get out before it was their turn to get a sudden layoff notice.

The company was closing down one of its two underground mines because, as the claimed, it was no longer economical. The workers said it was mismanagement which was responsible for the losses on the operation. Apparently, it is McIntyre Porcupine's first venture into coal mining. The men pointed to the expensive unused machinery that was lying about the site. They told of sophisticated machinery worth hundreds of thousands of dollars being left to rust in abandoned shafts and tunnels. No wonder the cry of govern-

corporations.

The town of Grande Cache will probably lose from fifteen to twenty per cent of its population because of the arbitrary layoffs. Already its been unable to meet its share of the cost of new public and recreational facilities. This means that more provincial funds will have to be poured into the town.

Meanwhile, the company is going full speed ahead with its strip mining operation, which it says it is now expanding. Stripmining doesn't require experienced miners nor the manpower of the underground operation. They just rip a mountain down. If the strip-mining becomes the major element at the Grande Cache operation, then it will likely expand into the Willmore Wilderness Park area, where the company is rumored to have applied for new mining leases. (It already holds mining rights over 35,000 acres).

If the record of strip mining in the Rockies is any indication (witness the Crow's Nest Pass area) we will be left with a legacy of ecological destruction and environmental ugliness. But if environmentalist pressure grows to such an extent to seriously hamper the company's strip mining, then there may be a demand for a government takeover. The Lougheed government is not totally adverse to doing such a thing if their recent announcements about a large bankrupt trucking company are any indication. McIntyre Porcupine (according to pro-company Chamber of Commerce member Lloyd Bossert) has spent 45 million on the mine and another 33 million on the town, much of which can be written off

ment policies. Not only has the taxpayer been used to provide a huge equity in the development of Grande Cache, but the credit for the development has gone to the company.

In this case the project has been a white elephant, but even if it had been a money maker for McIntyre Porcupine it would have still contributed to our industrial underdevelopment. The coal exported by McIntyre Porcupine goes to Japan to smelt steel which returns to us in the form of finished industrial products. Compared to the number of jobs and industrial power created by our natural resources outside the country, the development and jobs we get seems like a bad joke.

Secondly, the economic decisions which control the lives of the workers are not only outside their hands but also outside the hands of the government that made the project possible. Who knows where the decision for the layoffs was made? Was it in Toronto or in Houston or where?

The multinationals operate in their own self-interest. They create economic structures that benefit their international connections. They do this at the expense of the miners, to whom they had promised so much.

(By George Melnyk)
George Melnyk is a freelance journalist and broadcaster living in Edmonton.

Indian women fight for rights - men opposed

From the ALBATROSS

Indian women are organizing a struggle for their rights, but are being opposed by the male-dominated Indian associations and band councils.

The dispute will come to a head in April before the Supreme Court of Canada when the court will be asked to decide which of the two national pieces of legislation - the Canadian Bill of Rights or the Indian Act - has precedence over the other.

Indian women are trying to get a court decision invalidating an apparently discriminatory section of the Indian Act.

Calgary Indian lawyer William Wuttunee says, in his book "Ruffled Feathers":

"The Indian Act contains special discriminatory provisions against Indian women. Upon marriage to a non-Indian, they are automatically enfranchised, which means they are cut off from their band. In the 1969-70 fiscal year, 531 women and 197 of their children were thus enfranchised because of marriage to non-Indians. If their marriages fail, they are of course left to their own resources. This section of the Indian Act should be challenged because there is no

way the federal government or Parliament can abrogate its responsibility by a mere declaration that an Indian is no longer an Indian."

Enfranchisement means that Indians are no longer accorded their treaty rights. An Indian man is not enfranchised if he marries a non-Indian woman, but an Indian woman is, if she marries a non-Indian man.

In December 1971, an Ojibway woman, Jeanette Lavell, lost her status as a registered Indian when she married a white man. But the federal court of appeals found she had been discriminated against as a woman.

All Indian associations across Canada, particularly the powerful Indian Association of Alberta, and many band councils asked the Indian Affairs department to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. They want this particular section of the Indian Act upheld because they say it provides sanctions against the "watering down" of their race, and against white encroachment on Indian land.

Regardless of who is actually making the appeal, the federal government seems to support the Indian Association. "We feel that this is one section of the Indian Act which would alter its ad-

ministration drastically if the case were to stand," says Irving Goodleas, an Indian himself, Goodleas is Indian Affairs minister Jean Chretien's special assistant.

Goodleas says a judgment in favor of the Bill of Rights would endanger Indians' special status under the BNA Act. "The concern we have in this situation is the threat the Canadian Bill of Rights presents to the Indian Act... And when you look at the major concerns the Indian Act touches on -- for example the question of membership, of land and our relations to land -- we are concerned that the Bill of Rights will be used to wipe out the Indian Act which is really the only piece of legislation we have which supports us and our special status arising from the British North America Act."

Goodleas says, in the Indians' tribal society, the roles and rights of men and women are equal. Women's liberation is a "white man's hangup," he says. But he avoided dealing directly with the contradiction that men, not women, retain their status if they marry non-Indians.

Carlson says this fear is ungrounded. "One of the things the Indians are afraid of is that they are going to lose their land to white people. But there is no

way that white people can get hold of this land, since it is held in trust (by the treaties) for the Indian people."

Carlson also says there is an element of racism involved; that some Indian spokesmen fear blood assimilation, a watering down of the Indian race.

May Anne Lavalee, a Saskatchewan delegate to the recent conference on the rights of native women, held in Ottawa, says, "Indian women will dissolve their blood in the white stream. The threat of assimilation looms ahead."

"Then," asks Carlson, "why accept white women who marry Indian men? Besides, it's the Indian female who passes on the tradition to future generations."

Carlson says the chiefs oppose the women's organizational attempts.

"When Jeanette Lavell first came into the news after winning her case in Ontario, they (the Indian chiefs) got real uptight about it without really realizing that we were born treaty Indians. We got those rights from our parents. We're no different, regardless of who we marry."

Blues beat Bears by two periods

Tomm Watt never ceases to amaze me. After Friday night's 5-2 win by the Blues over the Golden Bears he lashed out at those who predicted an easy Toronto win over the Bears. After Saturday's win he said his team should be underdogs against the St. Mary's Huskies this Saturday in Toronto.

The Blues, seeking their fifth straight national crown have the enviable "task" of facing the eastern Canadian champions in the Blue's home rink for the national title. The Blues should be underdogs, chided Watt, because they dropped one and tied one against the Huskies in Halifax early in the season.

St. Mary's will have as much of a chance as the Golden Bears did. The Bears dropped two straight to the visitors on the weekend but put on a much better showing than in their western semi-final against Lakehead Nor'westers. Take away two periods and the Bears had a draw with the Canadian champions in the two games. To beat the Blues you have to do two things. Play solid positional hockey and skate with them. Friday night the Bears were trailing 2-1 after two superb periods of play but ran out of steam in the final twenty minutes. The Bears had outplayed Toronto up to that point save two soft goals by Mike Keenan and Ivan McFarlane.

It's the type of game the Blues like to play. Come the third period, not too many teams could have kept up with the high flying Blues, the Bears couldn't. Kent Ruhnke and Bob Munro with two put the game out of reach as Toronto met little resistance from Clare Drake's Golden Bears.

Steve McKnight closed out the scoring late in the game for the Bears while Marcel St. Arnaud got the other Bears goal in the first period.

The Blues took advantage of poor positional play on Saturday in the second period to eliminate any chance the Bears might have had of extending the series to its three game limit.

The Bears had opened the scoring when Gerry Hornby stepped around Toronto defenseman Al Milnes with a beautiful shift and cleanly beat Bruce Durno in Toronto's nets with a high shot to Durno's stick side. They came out for the second trailing only 2-1 on goals by Kebt Ruhnke and Gerry Korzack. Mike Keenan, Nick Homes, and Ivan McFarlane ruined the evening for the Bears.

Clare Drake obviously said something to his boys as Alberta came back with

intentions of tying it up. Gerry Legrandier scored early as the Bears dominated they play that had degenerated somewhat. But it was only with a minute and a half to go did they manage to score again. McKnight got a powerplay goal on a screen shot. A last minute attempt to pull the goaler in favour of a last attacker proved futile and the Blues were on their way home for the final showdown against St. Mary's of Halifax.

St. Mary's onesided Loyola of Montreal 9-3 and 9-6 to earn the right to meet the Blues in Toronto's home rink for the nationally televised final this coming Saturday.

This will be the third year in a row that the small maritime school gets to lose to Toronto in the national final.

Toronto centre, Harry Sims will be lost for next week's game. He suffered a torn cartilage in his right knee late in Saturday's game.

More on the national league

The main stepping stone to the National College Hockey League will be the ability of the hockey coaches to convince their respective Athletic Directors that the new set-up would be a good thing.

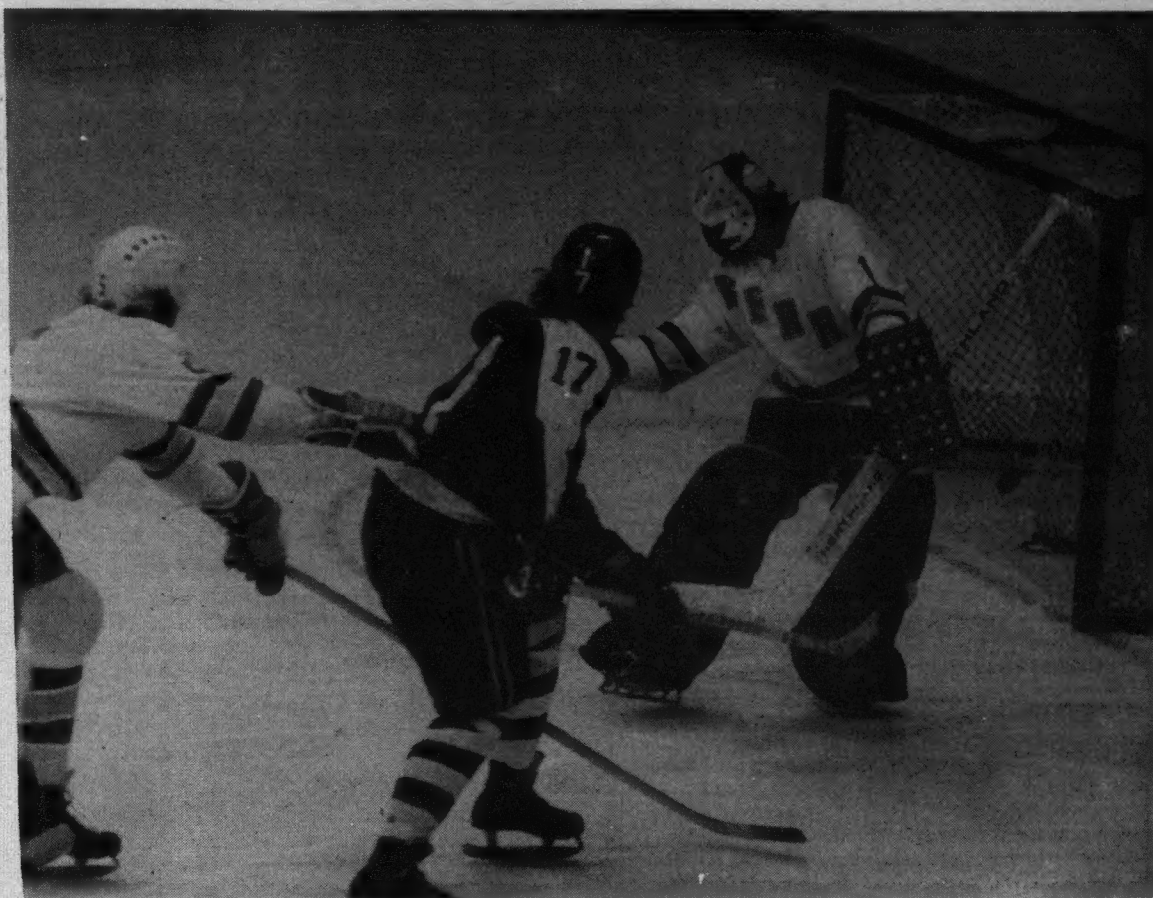
According to Tom Watt, Hockey Canada has plans that will make the whole affair less costly to the schools than hockey presently is. Cost is one obstacle. The other is the commitments the top schools have to their respective conferences.

To respect these commitments, Watt noted that the original proposal was for thirty-six league games. Now the teams would only meet each other twice during the season while playing a shortened version of their regular schedule.

This would make college hockey more exciting as well as turning it over to farms for professional prospects, in the same sense as football or basketball in the states.

Canadian college hockey would also adapt the tier system employed in the English soccer leagues with the top two clubs from each league having to annually win their league to be eligible for national league competition the following season.

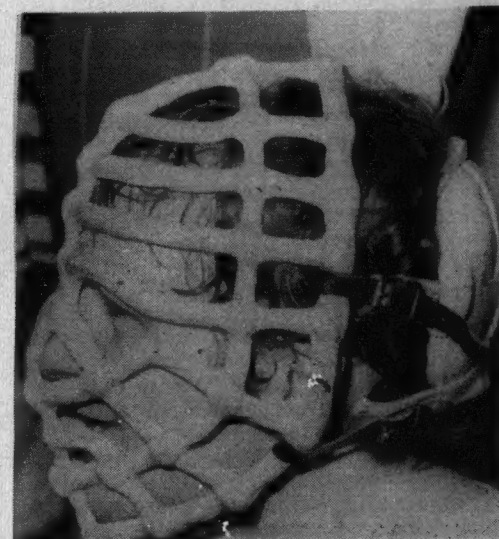
The implications of such a league are obvious. Becoming a feeder league for the pros would bring about the same consequences as college football faces in the states. The direction of such a league is going to depend a lot on the attitudes of the college hockey coaches.



The Blues could score,

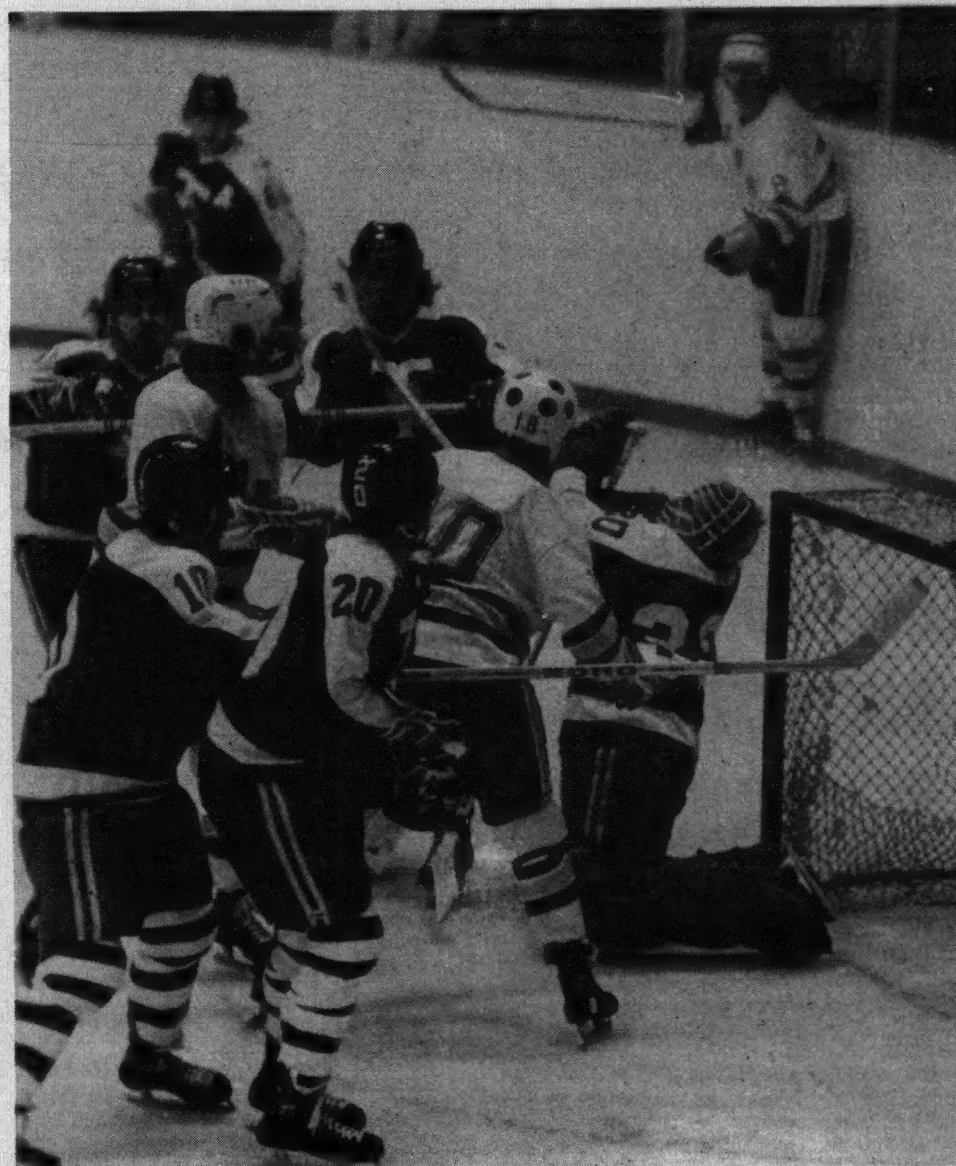
photos: KEN BIRD

story: PHIL BINGLEY'S FRIEND



Blues goaltender Durno modelling his unusual face mask.

... but the Bears couldn't.



U of T Varsity Blues coach Tom Watt, number one in Canada.

Treefrog publishes Edmonton poets

39 Below

An Anthology of Greater Edmonton Poets
-- Treefrog and Wotnot Publishing

"We've run these tires over a quarter of a million miles in our Rotary Simulator, and given them the beating of their life." (Shot of a huge machine pummeling, grinding, skidding, and smashing a set of care tires.)

"We've punished these tires, subjected them to the kind of treatment you'd never dream of giving them, just to insure that they'll keep you going safe, smooth, and comfortable, for the life of your car." (Picture of family station wagon serenely gliding on country road.)

This is not a review. A review is (my reviews are) an intelligent, critical appraisal of a book with a few guidelines to you, readers so you can sensibly decide whether or not to read the book. This is a test in a Literary Simulator. (Zoom in on be-spectacled reviewer furiously paging through book) "This book has been test read over five thousand times..."

Everyone can have something to say after they've seen a concert or a play. Even after reading a novel or collection of short stories--some sort of appraisal can be made. But a book of poetry by poets who (for the most part) are unknown to me; an anthology of poetry, wherein some poets have but one short poem; no way. Poetry has to percolate; it must live on your shelf for a while, must be dipped into and sifted; it ought to be read until you can hear it in your head, before a fair judgement can be made.

I have no idea what 39 Below will be like for me in two months time. I have had three days.

I can't analyse each poet, or even the book as a whole. But I will tell you why I think it's worth getting; why I think it could flower into a valuable book. Why it just could be hundred thousand mile poetry.

(You thought I wasn't going to say anything, didn't you.)
(So did I.)

Because it's Edmonton poetry, and published here in Edmonton by our most recent and most creative publisher--Treefrog. I hope Treefrog, and its keeper Allan Shute, are not unknown to you. His work is getting better all the time; and for layout and typography, 39 Below is first rate. There is nothing startling about it, but each poem seems at home in its allotted space and the printing is clean and without fault. Careful use of titles and spacing alleviates, in this book, the often common malady of "Reviewer's Blues"--the impossibility, in careless

printing of free form poetry, of knowing where one poem ends and the next begins. (Poets will be up in arms at this. Readers probably know what I mean.) No such trouble with 39 Below.

These are (I presume) greater-Edmonton poets, not the Edmonton poets. They include poets of local reputation (Tim Lander, Candace Dorsey, Sid Stephen), poets known to us from other fields (Thomas Whyte, Isabelle Ford, Man-Woman) and poets previously undistributed.

Some (Elizabeth Brewster, Dorothy Livesay, Doug Barber, Stephen Scobie) are better known. Others (but now I'm in the tricky area of who is known where and who isn't) are less known; it is not a who's who of local poetry. The anthology compiled entirely from poetry submitted to Treefrog. Allan Shute and R. G. Fyfe edited it down to the 39 poets and fifty-odd poems which comprise the anthology.

I thought the best way to introduce the book to you would be to find some common themes which run through it. Instead, I found great diversity: some excellent love-poetry, and some sharp No-love poetry; a visual poem by Sandra Morgan; some introspective verse, some by watchers, some by actors; an over-all perspective poem, "The Pied Piper of Edmonton" by Dorothy Livesay. There is a scarcity of joke, short and punchline poetry (which too often finds its way into anthologies). Instead, the editors have elected to give us glimpses of longer works; the selected poems are all complete in themselves, and still whet my appetite for the series from which they come.

A couple of paragraphs back, I said that I liked the anthology because it was Edmonton poetry. I am not a crusader for nationalism: bad Edmonton poetry has no more claim on our time than any other bad poetry. The environment of a poet is valid only to the degree he utilizes it for his poetry. I'm not talking about local colour, but (this may be a bit sentimental), I find an added pleasure in knowing the know drifting by the poets window, the trees, the slushy sidewalks, the sunset; all are one and the same snow, trees, sidewalk, sun, from my window. The poem's virtue rests, as always, on the use he puts this world to--but I found in these poems a closeness, an ability to understand the poet's predicament or his perception, which was enhanced by that same Edmonton sky which floats over us both.

If you want to see how some of our fellow citizens see this world, the book is readily available around town--the



Allan Shute and his mysterious offset press

Campus bookstore, and Julian's Books, for example.

I've left the last part last, but it will appeal to the Practicalists, so read on.

I am very conscious of those colourful little ads which surround this block of drab type. In spite of the validity I feel inherent in that which I preach (poetry is what I preach), I still am competing for your time; and, if the weight of what I say carries you, I am competing for your money. (Not me personally, you understand; I don't get a cut of the proceeds. Strictly volunteer spokesman.) I would feel very guilty recommending to you something which was going to cost very much, no, because a book might cost more than it was worth, but because the money was going to the wrong place; like bookstores, for exam-

ple. Or if I suggested buying a book which was available in a library. Allan Shute believes a book should be available at a reasonable price; 39 Below can be bought for \$1.95. That's five cents a poet, and after your initial investment your interest will likely compound semi-annually. The money pays the expenses and a little more (if you've bought a full-sized, bond-paper paper-back recently, you'll know just how little), and keeps Treefrog in business. And I think that's good for every one.

By The Literary Stimulator

Art and Design Department "makes language visible"

The Department of Art and Design at the University of Alberta have decided it's time to "take the work being done at the university into the community."

Thus, currently on display until Thursday, March 28 at the Edmonton Public Library in the Theatre Foyer is an exhibition entitled "Language Made Visible".

Rod McKuen to hilight last

symphony pops concert for '72-'73

The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra will present the third and last in its series of pops concerts this coming Saturday and Sunday, March 16 and 17.

The reason this concert will run twice instead of the standard one shot deal for normal popos concerts is, apparently, because the response in terms of advance sales demands for tickets was far beyond anything expected.

It seems Edmontonians like Rod McKuen. He is the featured performer in this weekend's concerts.

McKuen as a pop phenomenon is vir-

tually without peer. Besides having had a chain of hits on top 40 radio, 100 million records, he has managed, in four years, to sell more than five million hard cover books of poetry, this making him the best selling poet of his time and the best selling hardback author currently living. Quite an impressive record; certainly an economic testament to the power of popular culture.

This investigation, which takes the form of a pictorial survey covering some of the major alphabets and writing systems from pre-biblical times to the present, was researched, compiled and designed by Professors Walter Jungkind, Ken

Hughes and Peter Bartl, all of the university's department of art and design. The exhibition was assisted by departmental funds and includes work by students of typographic design in the department. The 15 panels on show cover historic examples from ancient semitic cuneiform script to devanagari; from petroglyphs (rock carvings) to electronic typesetting. Included are examples of typographic humour (like POUNDMAKER'S glorious layout, maybe?) and experiments from several countries including examples of computer research into typographic form.

Also included are examples of some recent work done by Grad students Hilar Fedoruk and Maureen Missal and some shots Pat Whitney has taken at Edmonton's monumental typography, whatever that is.

All in all, it looks like a fairly lively approach to what, in less competent hands, could have been at best an abstracted academic exercise.

And any attempt by anyone at the good ol' UofA to fling themselves out into the community, no matter what the vehicle, is a very good thing.

Congratulations there, Department of Art and Design.



Ken Gelech

Jan Randall

'but when you are disciplined...'

by Sheila MacDonald

It was an incredibly twitchy interview despite the peanut-butter sandwiches. Jan was all too sensitive that this was an interview. That what he was saying was going to be printed and read.

He shied away from his own criticisms of the Edmonton musical scene. "I can't really see myself as the person who gets up and complains through a newspaper. I feel so small against the booking agents... the Tommy Banks empire. I would hate to tackle (the system) with one university press release. I can't see myself as the starting point for any kind of change anywhere...."

"All I want this interview to be is something that will make people come and hear me."

We can begin with the music Jan plays. Mostly everything a folk musician plays: a little jazz, blues, some ragtime, honkey-tonk, even old movie themes, his own songs, everything he thinks may work. He doesn't think all this variety pulls apart his set because "it is all piano music and me singing" and it is Jan Randall who must integrate all these styles through his one medium....

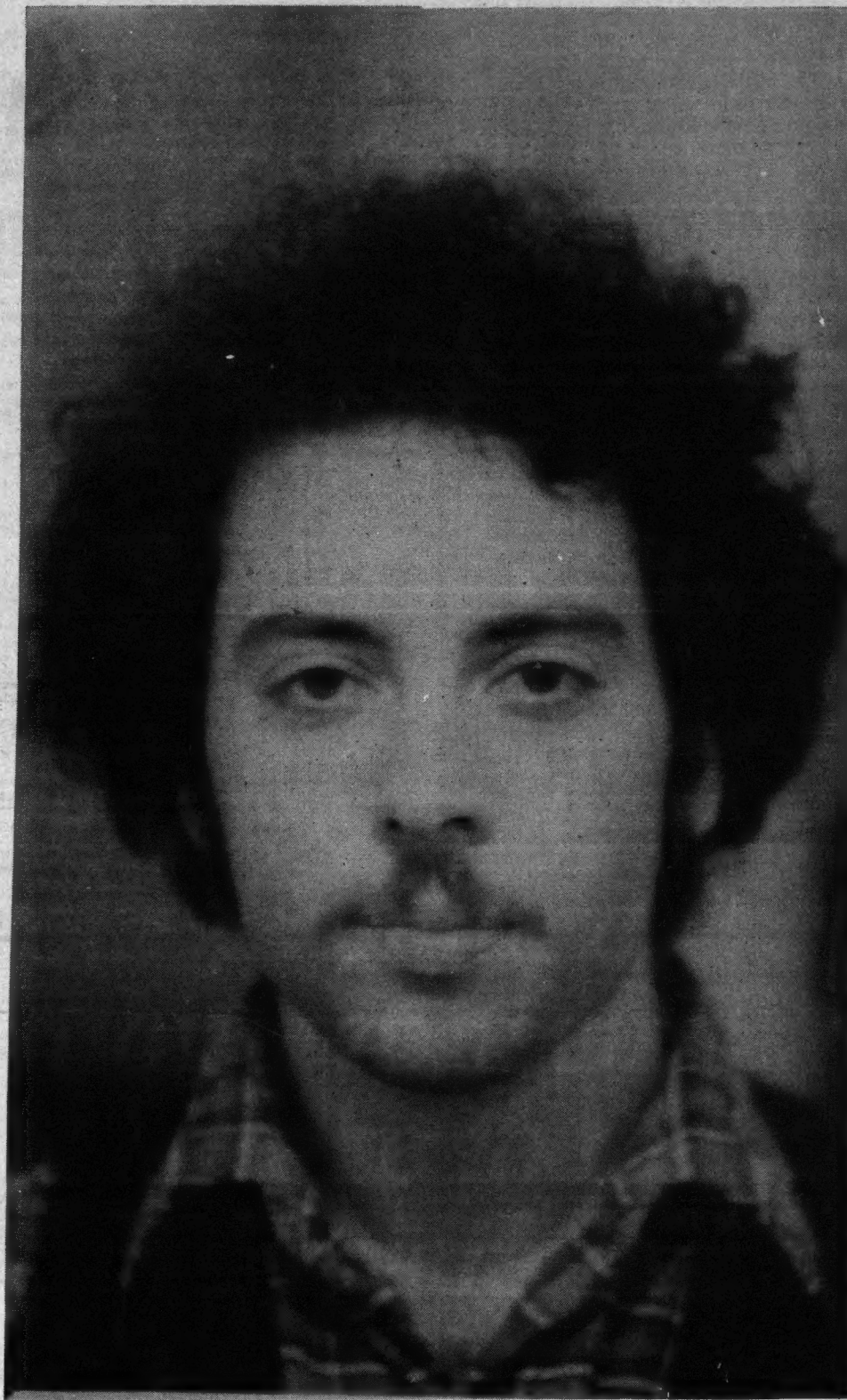
It is a difficult compromise. Each idiom takes several years to master but Jan finds he can hold on to them by knowing a few songs in each style.... He started playing the piano when he was four. "I saw my mother teaching piano to these other kids, giving them all this attention, and so I wanted to play piano too...."

"I remember asking her when I was four... this is what I didn't understand. A beat is a unit in time, a quarter note may be a second long. My mother would say you must count out the beats. One Two Three Four. But do you say the number at the beginning of the second, half-way through it, or at the end. Trying to ask my mother this, I wouldn't make myself clear.... she thought I was some sort of procrastinator: "Shut up kid and count" and didn't really want to play. But it was really important to me.... I sort of assumed everything would be nice and neat with the number in the middle of the beat.

"It always seemed I would turn down opportunities for a formal education.... music at school, MELAB.... mostly because my parents felt I wouldn't live up to the responsibility of it.... usually the classical teachers I started with, I couldn't hold onto for more than two weeks because they wanted me to play a piece and I didn't want to learn that piece. I didn't think that piece was very good. They would say "what piece do you want to learn?" With music, you don't really know if you want to learn a piece until after you know it and then you enjoy playing it...."

"I was always very impatient. That is why I played by ear.... it is the fastest way of learning. You hear something.... and you play.... I found written music completely separate from what music is.... getting into playing from notes so I wouldn't have time to listen to the music.... that relationship between seeing a note on a piece of paper and listening for it.... it doesn't seem to be the same thing.... Learning that way has its merits.... I can play what I hear, my ear is fairly well trained.... but I had no discipline as far as being precise about which notes I'm playing.... and to play a predetermined feeling, that a crescendo will work here. It was all intuitive before. There is so much to think about when you're undisciplined to have it come across, but when you are disciplined it becomes reflexive.... you are trained to do certain things when you hear certain chord changes, styles and textures...."

"I knew I was undisciplined. I was playing Procul Harum, diddling about in jazz, fakey honky-tonk. I didn't really know what I was doing. I wanted to know. I learn't some classical pieces on my own, five years after I had taken any sort of lessons. I went down to Calgary to audition, wrote some exams, got 100% on all the ear tests. You see I have perfect pitch. It's not a question of whether you have it or you don't. There is a point when a person knows what notes he's hearing in his head. I



Jan Randall

can hear chords; for a more complicated chord I can hear which notes on top have been ornamented...."

Jan is presently a music student, majoring in composition and studying the piano formally for the first time.

"It's not the 'degree' that's going to help me but what I learn over the

next four years that's going to affect my composing."

He hopes to become familiar and comfortable working in the classical music traditions to become spontaneous and creative with these musical tools.

"Compared to any other kind of music it is the most thought out and the

most disciplined. It doesn't have the rhythmic pulse of Africa music or always the simplicity of folk music.... but it needs so much listening to.... listen to the music.... I don't know enough to say. I only know enough now to see how much I have to learn and that I'm on the right track.

"As a performer I am still really inhibited. It's a weird combination of characteristics.... having the desire to entertain, to perform, and not having the confidence. The desire puts me out there but the confidence prevents me from coming across...."

"As far as the music part goes I can do it if I forget what I am doing between songs.... if I can take over a crowd and get everyone feeling nice and warm knowing I'm in charge, that I can make them feel happy or sad, to take over their feelings.... sometimes I can do it but.... if a crowd seems resistant to me, I'll chicken out.... After the fourth or fifth song I'll be saying "Well you didn't like that one, maybe this one will make you feel better...."

The things you say between the music are really important otherwise the audience is just there listening to so many songs."

"I thought people would get sick of me but I've played an awful lot and I don't think anyone has even heard of me yet."

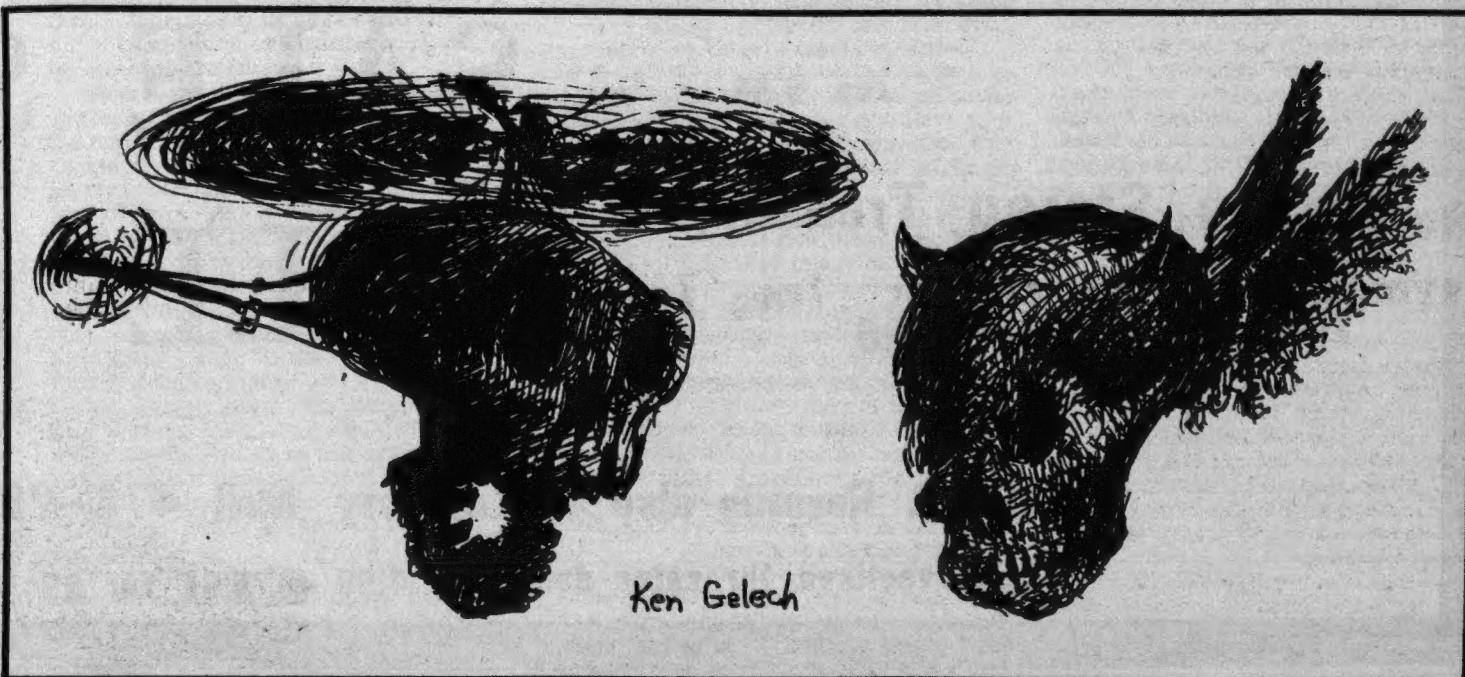
"I've been basically playing by myself since I left Manna two years ago.... But I've played in a lot of bands. They'd phone me up and I'd try out and they'd say "Neat". Organ players were rather rare. I joined one band, taught them thirty songs in three days, played in Irma and then quit. Rock bands are such a pain in the ass.... There is no real aura of professionalism.... They are just doing it to make money because they know the standard is so low.

"I want to write music--on since the beginning of high school.... when I sit down to write a song, I get so many musical ideas.... for entirely different kinds of songs right after one another.... It's very frustrating. I can't stick to one certain idea long enough to develop it, to write a song.... It's from there you can put different ideas together and create a larger work...."

"Those are my long range plans, just to be able to sit down and write a piece of music without feeling really frustrated. I just get the feeling I'm totally lost.... listening and trying to decide by instinct.... In my composition class I'm told this is rule #1 and why it sounds better and then I apply this to my folk music and I say "Hey, you're right." It is something to use as a guideline, a place to orientate yourself...."

But now Jan finds that playing and learning songs in different styles is taking the place of composing.

As the interview stumbled to a close Jan laughed "I've been given the stage a chance to speak; a three page article on religious reform.... Forget everything I've said. Imagine a whole interview. I came to the door with mickey-mouse ears...."



Food prices high because of middlemen

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Monopoly control of the food industry is one of the major contributors to high food prices, representatives of the National Farmers Union told the Parliamentary Committee on food costs February 27.

"A few firms are transacting the bulk of the business in the country," NFU president Roy Atkinson said. "They have the leverage to decide how products are delivered to the consumer, and how they are received from the farmer. This is a power bloc that you're dealing with."

Atkinson pointed to a 1963 U. S. Federal Trade Commission ruling which forbade the Kraftco Corporation from acquiring any more companies until 1972. In 1967 the FTC moved to forbid Kraftco acquisitions after 1972. "At the same time, Canada has allowed Kraftco to take over much of its own dairy industry," Atkinson said.

Liberal MP Ross Witcher (a wealthy farmer from Ontario's Bruce Peninsula) claimed that overcapacity in the food retailing outlets indicates too much competition exists in the industry.

Atkinson denied the point, saying the gross overcapacity of retailers demands immediate government control to ensure efficient use of resources. He said food store chains build more stores than necessary (in some areas of Western Canada economists have estimated overcapacity at about 80 per cent), thereby making inefficient use of their labour.

"With overexpansion and underutilization of your resources, you can expect low productivity," Atkinson said. Labour unions can't be blamed for increased food prices, because management has chosen to use labour inefficiently in its search for profits. For example, Dominion Food Stores Limited (owned by the giant Argus Corporation), is building two new supermarkets in Thunder Bay, Ontario, a centre with more than enough food retailers already.

Atkinson said that as food conglomerates spread their operations into more aspects of the industry, consumer prices increase because the corporations have more "profit centres", one at each stage of the production process. Vertical integration explains much of the mark-up between the price paid to the farmers and the price charged to the consumers.

The NFU spokesmen made clear that higher farm prices aren't necessarily incongruous with lower consumer prices and decent labour wages.

Labor appointed to B of G

VICTORIA (CUP) -- The British Columbia New Democratic Party government has taken a step toward making university governing bodies more representative of the community.

The government appointed Victoria Labour Council secretary Larry Ryan to the University of Victoria Board of Governors, along with biologist and housewife Trudy Friesen. Friesen was formerly chairman of the biology department at a B. C. interior college, but has retired.

Labour rep. Ryan said he couldn't suggest necessary changes in the board of governor's policy yet, but he said "one thing I'm interested in is more democratic, public control of university policies."

He said the labour movement has been critical of many levels of Canadian society and it is necessary that it be consistent in applying its criticisms to universities. He favours open meetings for public boards, but was unsure whether his belief applied to the board of governors.



high lights

THURSDAY (March 15)		Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California.	
11:30 A.M.	FROM THE CENTER:		
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Brahms: Double Concerto for Violin and Cello; Mahayn: Symphony No. 102.	Don McLean
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Des Prez: Royal Fanfares for the Consecration of Louis XII; Berlioz: Te Deum.	Matt Hedley
FRIDAY (March 16)		A program of Chamber Music for winds and percussion recorded in Con Hall.	
6:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:		Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	AGE OF TELEMANN:	Concert music from the catalogue of The Telemann Society.	
9:00 P.M.	IN DUBLIN'S QUARE CITY:	A collage of Dublin impressions, prepared and presented by an Irish author and critic.	Basil Payne
10:00 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, views and commentary, with a summary of significant events in the week's news.	Don Gillis & Carl Mosch
SATURDAY (March 17)		Conversations with educators who are working with the handicapped, about their education programs and the results.	
9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:		
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	Music from "Cabin in the Sky".	Murray Davis
6:45 P.M.	SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Chopin: Waltzes; Prokofiev: Cello and Piano Sonata op. 119; Chabrier: Pete Polouise.	Don McLean
10:35 P.M.	BEAT THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT:	Rock'n 'til two.	Stephen Hanon
SUNDAY (March 18)		A story from Africa, "Coloured Coats" told by Miss Mary Randall, Librarian at Southgate Branch, Edmonton Public Library.	
9:25 A.M.	CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:		Jay Smith
11:15 A.M.	THE OLD DISC JOCKEY:	Music from the big-band era.	Neil Freeman
12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	A discussion of the issue of population control.	
3:20 P.M.	THE NATIVE VOICE:	Information of particular interest to Native people, produced by the Alberta Native Communications Society.	
MONDAY (March 19)		Conversation with Beth Aulin, president of the Professional and Business Women's Club of Canada.	
11:30 A.M.	DIALOGUE:		Drake McHugh
5:35 P.M.	FILM REVIEW:	A look at the film scene.	Stephen Scobie
8:00 P.M.	SYNCOATED TUNING FORK:	Informal discussions of music.	Ted Kardash
9:00 P.M.	THE DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Baroque music or "barococo" music as DeKoven defines his area of interest.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M.	MAN AND HIS MAGIC:	Tonight's topic "Magic Things and Things of Magic".	Michael Frank
TUESDAY (March 20)		Conversations with authors, reviews of their latest works and news of literary events.	
11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:		Dorothy Bahlgren
8:00 P.M.	SPEAK YOUR MIND:	Open-line discussion of a variety of issues.	Drake McHugh
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE CO.:	Music by the George McPettridge Trio, with George, Tom Doran and John Toulson.	Marc Vasey
WEDNESDAY (March 21)		Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, conductor: Claude Frank, soloist. Bach: Suite No. 3 for Cello.	
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:		

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